STIC Search Report
Biotech-Chem Library

STIC Database Tracking Number: 151709

TO: Cybille Delacroix
Location: REM-3A78&3C70
Art Unit: 1614
Tuesday, April 26, 2005

Case Serial Number: 09/927038

From: Paul Schulwitz
Location: Biotech-Chem Library
REM-1A65
Phone: 571-272-2527

paul.schulwitz@uspto.gov

Search Notes

STIC SEARCH RESULTS FEEDBACK FORM

Biotech-Chem Library

Questions about the scope or the results of the search? Contact ***the searcher or contact*:**

Mary Hale, Information Branch Supervisor
Remsen Bldg. 01 D86
571-272-2507

Voluntary Results Feedback Form

- *I am an examiner in Workgroup:* ☐ *Example: 1610*
- *Relevant prior art **found**, search results used as follows:*
  - ☐ 102 rejection
  - ☐ 103 rejection
  - ☐ Cited as being of interest.
  - ☐ Helped examiner better understand the invention.
  - ☐ Helped examiner better understand the state of the art in their technology.

Types of relevant prior art found:

- ☐ Foreign Patent(s)
- ☐ Non-Patent Literature
  (journal articles, conference proceedings, new product announcements etc.)

- *Relevant prior art **not found:***
  - ☐ Results verified the lack of relevant prior art (helped determine patentability).
  - ☐ Results were not useful in determining patentability or understanding the invention.

Comments:

Drop off or send completed forms to STIC-Biotech-Chem Library Remsen Bldg.

ACCESS DB # 151709

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PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

Scientific and Technical Information Center

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Requester's Full Name: C. Ddaerox Examiner #: 71100 Date: 4-26-05

Art Unit: 1614 Phone Number: 2-0572 Serial Number: 09/927,038

Location (Bldg/Room#): 3A78 (Mailbox #): 3C70 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK

****

To ensure an efficient and quality search, please attach a copy of the cover sheet, claims, and abstract or fill out the following:

Title of Invention: _____

Inventors (please provide full names): _____

Please see attached

Earliest Priority Date: _____

Search Topic:
Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc., if known.

For Sequence Searches Only* *Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

Please search claims 4, 9, 11, 14. Key terms are highlighted.

encephalic ischemia ~ brain ischemia

Thanks

Please rush

Rush Search Approved

TK Page

SPE, AU 1615

RECEIVED
APR 26 2005
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1600

****

STAFF USE ONLY

Searcher: _____

Searcher Phone #: _____

Searcher Location: _____

Date Searcher Picked Up: _____

Date Completed: 4/26

Searcher Prep & Review Time: 20

Online Time: 20

Type of Search

_____ NA Sequence (#)

_____ AA Sequence (#)

2 Structure (#)

_____ Bibliographic

_____ Litigation

_____ Fulltext

_____ Other

Vendors and cost where applicable

505.67 STN _____ Dialog

_____ Questel/Orbit _____ Lexis/Nexis

_____ Westlaw _____ WWW/Internet

____ In-house sequence systems

____ Commercial ____ Oligomer ____ Score/Length

____ Interference ____ SPDI ____ Encode/Transl

_____ Other (specify)

LISTING OF CLAIMS

In the Claims:

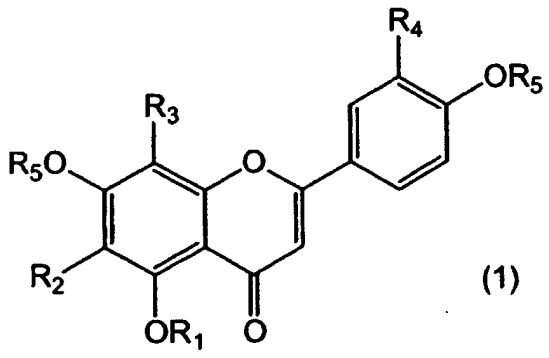
Please amend the claims in the below-indicated manner. This listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (cancelled)

2. (cancelled)

3. (cancelled)

4. (previously presented) A method for extending neurites comprising administering a composition to a subject, the composition comprising an extract from a plant belonging to the citrus family, wherein the extract from a plant belonging to the citrus family comprises a polyalkoxyflavonoid represented by Formula 1:



(1)

wherein R_1 is H or a lower alkyl group of C_1 to C_6; R_2, R_3 and R_4 are each independently H or an alkoxy group of C_1 to C_6; and R_5 is a lower alkyl group of C_1 to C_6.

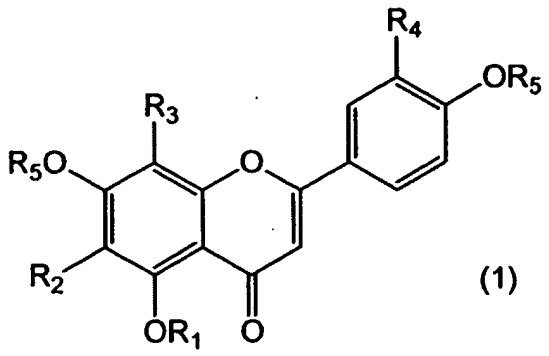
5. (original) The method of claim 4, wherein the polyalkoxyflavonoid is nobiletin or tangeretin.

6. (cancelled)

7. (cancelled)

8. (cancelled)

9. (currently amended) A method for treating ~~neurodegeneration diseases~~ encephalic ischemia comprising administering a composition to a subject, the composition comprising an extract from a plant belonging to the citrus family, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or a food material, wherein the extract from a plant belonging to the citrus family comprises a polyalkoxyflavonoid represented by Formula 1:

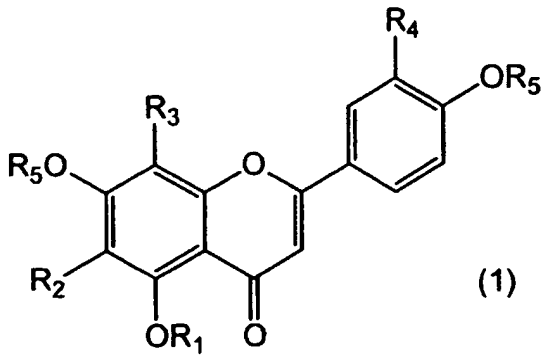


(1)

wherein R_1 is H or a lower alkyl group of C_1 to C_6; R_2, R_3 and R_4 are each independently H or an alkoxy group of C_1 to C_6; and R_5 is a lower alkyl group of C_1 to C_6.

10. (original) The method of claim 9, wherein the polyalkoxyflavonoid is nobiletin or tangeretin.

11. (original) A method for extending neurites comprising bringing a composition in contact with neurocytes, the composition comprising a polyalkoxyflavonoid represented by Formula 1, and a physiologically acceptable carrier:



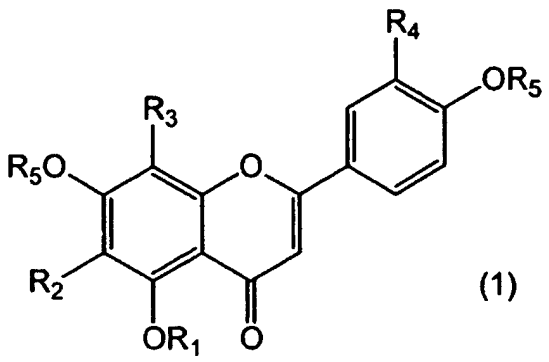
(1)

wherein R_1 is H or a lower alkyl group of C_1 to C_6; R_2, R_3 and R_4 are each independently H or an alkoxy group of C_1 to C_6; and R_5 is a lower alkyl group of C_1 to C_6.

12. (original) The method of claim 11, wherein the polyalkoxyflavonoid is nobiletin or tangeretin.

13. (cancelled)

14. (previously presented) A method for extending neurites comprising bringing a composition in contact with neurocytes, the composition comprising an extract from a plant belonging to the citrus family, wherein the extract from a plant belonging to the citrus family comprises polyalkoxyflavonoid represented by Formula 1:



(1)

wherein R_1 is H or a lower alkyl group of C_1 to C_6; R_2, R_3 and R_4 are each independently H or an alkoxy group of C_1 to C_6; and R_5 is a lower alkyl group of C_1 to C_6.

15. (original) The method of claim 14, wherein the polyalkoxyflavonoid is nobiletin or tangeretin.

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=> d his full

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:22:32 ON 26 APR 2005)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:22:39 ON 26 APR 2005
L1             STR
L2              23 SEA SSS SAM L1
L3             869 SEA SSS FUL L1
                   E NOBILETIN/CN
L4               1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NOBILETIN/CN
L5               1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 AND L3
                   E TANGERETIN/CN
L6               1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  TANGERETIN/CN
L7               1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 AND L6

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:26:14 ON 26 APR 2005
L8            2988 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3
L9             450 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3(L)(BAC OR DMA OR PAC OR PKT OR THU)/RL
                   E NEURITES/CT
                   E US2001-927038/APPS
L10              1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2001-927038/AP
L11              1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 AND L10
                   D IALL HITSTR
                   E ISCHEMIA/CT
                   E E3+ALL
L12          46728 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ISCHEMIA+PFT,NT/CT
                   E BRAIN
                   E BRAIN/CT
                   E BRAIN, DISEASE/CT
                   E E3+ALL
L13          15201 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BRAIN, DISEASE+PFT/CT(L)(ISCHEMIA OR
                   NEURITE)
L14          71336 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ISCHEMIA OR NEURITE
                   E ALZHEIMER/CT
                   E E9+ALL
L15          18051 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE"+PFT,NT/CT
                   E NEUROCYTES/CT
                   E E2+ALL
                   E E2+ALL
L16            380 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NEUROCYT?
L17          88163 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16
L18              8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9 AND L17
                   D QUE

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 14:33:16 ON
     26 APR 2005
L19            972 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3
L20             76 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 AND (ALZHEIM? OR NEUROCYT? OR NEURITE?
                   OR ISCHEM? OR BRAIN OR NEUR? OR NERVOUS SYSTEM)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT
     14:35:17 ON 26 APR 2005
L21             76 DUP REM L18 L20 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                       ANSWERS '1-8' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                       ANSWERS '9-14' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                       ANSWERS '15-25' FROM FILE EMBASE
                       ANSWERS '26-35' FROM FILE BIOSIS
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                ANSWERS '36-76' FROM FILE USPATFULL
L22          69 DUP REM L20 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                ANSWERS '1-6' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                ANSWERS '7-17' FROM FILE EMBASE
                ANSWERS '18-27' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                ANSWERS '28-69' FROM FILE USPATFULL
L23          77 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L21 OR L22
             D QUE L21

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:36:56 ON 26 APR 2005
             D QUE L21
             D QUE L21
             D QUE L18
             D L18 IBIB ABS HITIND HITSTR 1-8

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 14:38:58 ON
26 APR 2005
             D QUE L21

FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 14:39:19 ON
26 APR 2005
             D L21 BIB AB 9-76

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 14:39:22 ON
26 APR 2005


FILE HOME

FILE REGISTRY
Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   25 APR 2005  HIGHEST RN 849177-50-0
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  25 APR 2005  HIGHEST RN 849177-50-0

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 18, 2005

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

*****************************************************************
*                                                               *
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added,   *
* effective March 20, 2005.  A new display format, IDERL, is now    *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*                                                               *
*****************************************************************

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html
```

FILE HCAPLUS

FILE COVERS 1907 - 26 Apr 2005 VOL 142 ISS 18
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Apr 2005 (20050425/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE MEDLINE
FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 APR 2005 (20050423/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

On December 19, 2004, the 2005 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2005 is now available. For details enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow promt (=>). See also:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html

OLDMEDLINE now back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2005 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE EMBASE
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 21 Apr 2005 (20050421/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 20 April 2005 (20050420/ED)

FILE RELOADED: 19 October 2003.

FILE USPATFULL

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 26 Apr 2005 (20050426/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 Apr 2005 (20050426/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6886181
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2005086720
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 26 Apr 2005 (20050426/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 26 Apr 2005 (20050426/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Feb 2005
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2005

>>> USPAT2 is now available. USPATFULL contains full text of the <<<
>>> original, i.e., the earliest published granted patents or <<<
>>> applications. USPAT2 contains full text of the latest US <<<
>>> publications, starting in 2001, for the inventions covered in <<<
>>> USPATFULL. A USPATFULL record contains not only the original <<<
>>> published document but also a list of any subsequent <<<
>>> publications. The publication number, patent kind code, and <<<
>>> publication date for all the US publications for an invention <<<
>>> are displayed in the PI (Patent Information) field of USPATFULL <<<
>>> records and may be searched in standard search fields, e.g., /PN, <<<
>>> /PK, etc. <<<

>>> USPATFULL and USPAT2 can be accessed and searched together <<<
>>> through the new cluster USPATALL. Type FILE USPATALL to <<<
>>> enter this cluster. <<<
>>> <<<
>>> Use USPATALL when searching terms such as patent assignees, <<<
>>> classifications, or claims, that may potentially change from <<<
>>> the earliest to the latest publication. <<<

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE USPAT2

FILE COVERS 2001 TO PUBLICATION DATE: 26 Apr 2005 (20050426/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 Apr 2005 (20050426/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US2005005595
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2005085360
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 26 Apr 2005 (20050426/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 26 Apr 2005 (20050426/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Feb 2005
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2005

USPAT2 is a companion file to USPATFULL. USPAT2 contains full text of the latest US publications, starting in 2001, for the inventions covered in USPATFULL. USPATFULL contains full text of the original published US patents from 1971 to date and the original applications from 2001. In addition, a USPATFULL record for an invention contains a complete list of publications that may be searched in standard search fields, e.g., /PN, /PK, etc.

USPATFULL and USPAT2 can be accessed and searched together through the new cluster USPATALL. Type FILE USPATALL to enter this cluster.

Use USPATALL when searching terms such as patent assignees, classifications, or claims, that may potentially change from the earliest to the latest publication.

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:148735 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:164277
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Feb 2002
TITLE: Neurite outgrowth factor in Rutaceae extract
INVENTOR(S): Ito, Hisatomi; Tamura, Shinya; Miyazaki, Toshiji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nagase and Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K031-352
SECONDARY: A23L001-30; A61K035-78; A61P009-10; A61P025-00; A61P025-28; A61P043-00; C07D311-30
CLASSIFICATION: 11-1 (Plant Biochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 17
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
JP 2002060340	A2	20020226	JP 2000-248021	20000817	
US 2002040052	A1	20020404	US 2001-927038	20010809	<--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-248021 A 20000817
PATENT CLASSIFICATION CODES:

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES	
JP 2002060340	ICM	A61K031-352	
	ICS	A23L001-30; A61K035-78; A61P009-10; A61P025-00; A61P025-28; A61P043-00; C07D311-30	
US 2002040052	NCL	514/456.000	
	ECLA	A61K031/352; A61K035/78	<--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:164277
ABSTRACT:
Polyalkoxyflavonoids, especially nobiletin and tangeretin, in the Rutaceae extract are useful for control and relief of neurodegenerative diseases such as cerebral ischemia. Dried peel of Citrus unshiu was extracted with ethanol and nobiletin and tangeretin identified in the extract by known method. Biol. activity of the Citrus unshiu extract on the PC12 cell was shown.

SUPPL. TERM: Rutaceae ext neurite outgrowth factor neurodegenerative disease; polyalkoxyflavonoid neurodegenerative disease control Rutaceae ext
INDEX TERM: Ischemia
(cerebral; neurite outgrowth agent)
INDEX TERM: Nervous system, disease
(degeneration; neurite outgrowth agent)
INDEX TERM: Brain, disease
(ischemia; neurite outgrowth agent)
INDEX TERM: Growth factors, animal
ROLE: PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(neurite extension factors; neurite outgrowth agent)
INDEX TERM: Alzheimer's disease
Citrus aurantium

Citrus depressa
Drugs
Health food
Rutaceae
Satsuma
(neurite outgrowth agent)

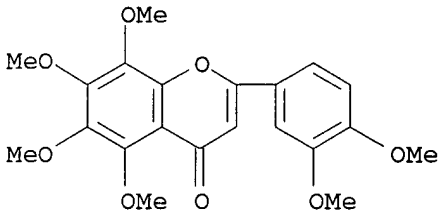
INDEX TERM: Flavonoids
ROLE: PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyalkoxyflavonoids; neurite outgrowth agent)

INDEX TERM: 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses
ROLE: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(neurite outgrowth agent)

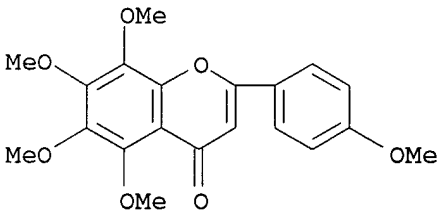
INDEX TERM: **478-01-3P**, Nobiletin **481-53-8P**, Tangeretin
ROLE: PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(neurite outgrowth agent)

IT **478-01-3P**, Nobiletin **481-53-8P**, Tangeretin
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(neurite outgrowth agent)

RN 478-01-3 HCAPLUS
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetramethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 481-53-8 HCAPLUS
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 5,6,7,8-tetramethoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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L1                STR
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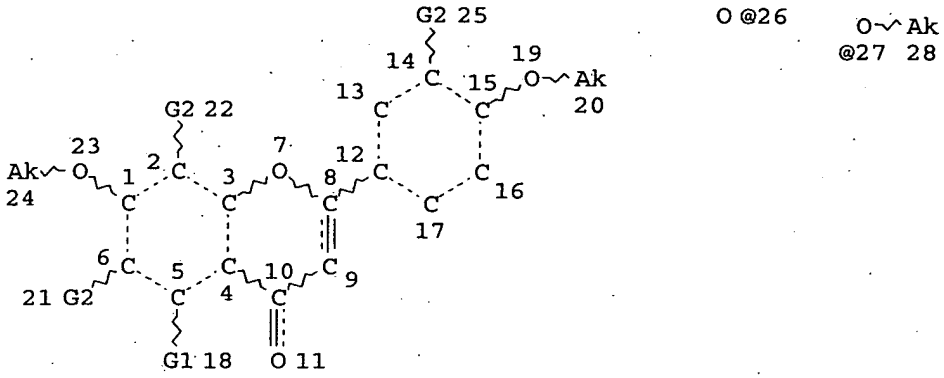


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VAR G1=26/27
VAR G2=H/27
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
CONNECT IS E1  RC AT  20
CONNECT IS E1  RC AT  24
CONNECT IS E1  RC AT  26
CONNECT IS E1  RC AT  28
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS  28

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L3           869 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1
L9           450 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3(L)(BAC OR DMA OR PAC OR
                 PKT OR THU)/RL
L12        46728 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ISCHEMIA+PFT,NT/CT
L13        15201 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BRAIN, DISEASE+PFT/CT(L)(ISCHE
                 MIA OR NEURITE)
L14        71336 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ISCHEMIA OR NEURITE
L15        18051 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE"+PFT,NT/C
                 T
L16          380 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NEUROCYT?
L17        88163 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR
                 L16
L18            8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9 AND L17


=> d l18 ibib abs hitind hitstr 1-8

L18  ANSWER 1 OF 8  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:462814  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          141:17635
TITLE:                    Method of treating neurological diseases and
                          etiologically related symptomology using carbonyl
                          trapping agents in combination with medicaments
INVENTOR(S):              Shapiro, Howard K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       USA
SOURCE:                   U.S., 33 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 883,290,
```

abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6746678	B1	20040608	US 2000-545870	20000406
US 5668117	A	19970916	US 1993-62201	19930629
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1991-660561 B1	19910222
			US 1993-26617 B2	19930223
			US 1993-62201 A2	19930629
			US 1997-883290 B2	19970626

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:17635

AB The invention discloses a method for treatment of several neurol. diseases and pathophysiol. related symptomol., the diseases including peripheral neuropathies, secondary symptomol. of diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, alc. polyneuropathy and age-onset symptomol., as well as analogous veterinary disease states. An opportunity exists for pharmacol. intervention in some neurol. diseases by use of water-soluble, small-mol.-weight primary amine agents and chemical derivs. thereof. Examples of such primary pharmacol. agents include 4-aminobenzoic acid and derivs. thereof. The invention also includes: (1) oral use of optional nonabsorbable polyamine polymeric co-agents, e.g. chitosan, (2) oral use of optional known antioxidant co-agents and related nutritional factors, and (3) use of the primary agents and above co-agents in optional combination with medicaments recognized as effective for treatment of the diseases addressed herein or symptoms thereof.

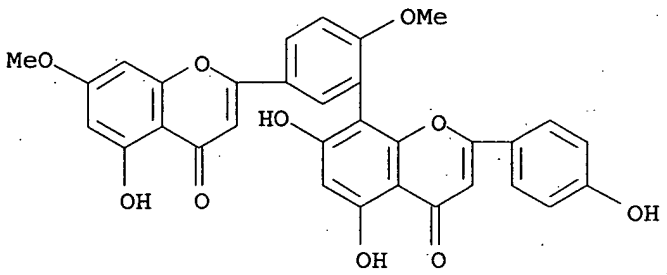
IC ICM A61K009-00
ICS A61K009-20; A61K006-48; A01N037-44
INCL 424400000; 424464000; 424451000; 514565000; 514561000; 514567000
CC 1-11 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
IT Aging, animal
Alzheimer's disease
Anti-Alzheimer's agents
Antioxidants
Antiparkinsonian agents
Atherosclerosis
Carbonyl group
Cardiovascular agents
Cardiovascular system, disease
Down's syndrome
Human
Kidney, disease
Medicago sativa
Multiple sclerosis
Nervous system, disease
Nervous system agents
Parkinson's disease
Petroselinum crispum
Watercress
Yeast
(carbonyl trapping agents in combination with medicaments for treatment of neurol. diseases and etiol. related symptomol.)
IT 50-14-6, Vitamin D2 52-90-4, Cysteine, biological studies 54-47-7, Pyridoxal 5-phosphate 57-50-1D, Sucrose, polyesters, derivs. 58-05-9,

Folinic acid 58-56-0, Pyridoxine hydrochloride 58-85-5, Biotin 59-02-9, α-Tocopherol 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 59-43-8, Vitamin B1, biological studies 59-51-8, Methionine 59-58-5, Thiamine propyl disulfide 59-67-6, Nicotinic acid, biological studies 60-23-1, Cysteamine 63-68-3, L-Methionine, biological studies 65-22-5, Pyridoxal hydrochloride 65-85-0D, Benzoic acid, derivs. 66-72-8, Pyridoxal 67-16-3, Thiamine disulfide 67-97-0, Vitamin D3 68-19-9, Vitamin B12 68-26-8, Retinol 74-31-7, N,N'-Diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-17-4D, Aminoguanidine, cellulose derivs. 79-83-4, Pantothenic acid 83-68-1, Vitamin K6 83-69-2, Vitamin K7 83-70-5, Vitamin K5 83-88-5, Vitamin B2, biological studies 84-81-1, Vitamin K2(30) 85-87-0, Pyridoxamine 91-53-2, Ethoxyquin 91-86-1, η-Tocopherol 98-92-0, Niacinamide 103-82-2D, Phenylacetic acid, derivs. 113-00-8D, Guanidine, cellulose derivs. 116-31-4, Vitamin A aldehyde 118-92-3, Vitamin L1 119-13-1, δ-Tocopherol 121-79-9, Propyl gallate 127-47-9, Retinyl acetate 128-37-0, Butylated hydroxytoluene, biological studies 130-24-5 130-40-5 137-08-6, Pantothenic acid calcium salt 138-14-7, Deferoxamine mesylate 148-03-8, β-Tocopherol 150-13-0, p-Aminobenzoic acid 153-18-4, Rutin 302-79-4, Vitamin A acid 303-95-7, Coenzyme Q7 303-97-9, Coenzyme Q9 303-98-0, Coenzyme Q10 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid 404-86-4, Capsaicin 432-70-2, α-Carotene 444-27-9, Timonacic 462-20-4, Dihydrolipoic acid 472-93-5, γ-Carotene 476-66-4, Ellagic acid 480-19-3, Isorhamnetin **481-46-9**, Ginkgetin 490-23-3, ε-Tocopherol 493-35-6, ζ2-Tocopherol 500-38-9, Nordihydroguaiaretic acid 502-65-8, Lycopene 511-28-4, Vitamin D4 520-18-3, Kaempferol 521-32-4, Bilobetin 523-68-2, N-Acetyl vitamin K5 524-36-7, Pyridoxamine dihydrochloride 528-48-3, Fisetin 529-96-4, Pyridoxamine phosphate 532-40-1, Thiamine phosphoric acid ester chloride 532-43-4, Thiamine mononitrate 534-13-4, N,N'-Dimethylthiourea 540-05-6 541-15-1, L-Carnitine 548-19-6, Isoginkgetin 604-87-5 606-06-4, Coenzyme Q2 616-91-1, N-Acetylcysteine 635-97-2, Thiamine phosphoric acid ester phosphate salt 727-81-1, Coenzyme Q1 752-56-7, Riboflavin tetrabutyrate 867-81-2, Pantothenic acid sodium salt 940-69-2D, Lipoamide, derivs. 992-46-1 1065-31-2, Coenzyme Q6 1115-84-0, Vitamin U 1166-52-5, Dodecylgallate 1173-76-8, Coenzyme Q3 1200-22-2, α-Lipoic acid 1398-61-4D, Chitin, derivs. 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 1721-51-3, ζ1-Tocopherol 1948-33-0, tert-Butylhydroquinone 2124-57-4, Vitamin K2(35) 2319-84-8, Sodium α-lipoate 2394-68-5, Coenzyme Q8 2487-39-0, Vitamin K-S(II 2766-51-0, Methylmethioninesulfonium bromide 3040-38-8, , Acetyl-L-carnitine 3286-46-2 3475-65-8, Thiamine triphosphoric acid ester 3570-15-8, Nicotinic acid monoethanolamine salt 4370-61-0, Coenzyme Q5 4370-62-1, Coenzyme Q4 5011-34-7, Trimetazidine 5913-70-2 5934-23-6 5934-26-9, Vitamin K7 hydrochloride 6027-13-0, Homocysteine 6035-45-6, , Folinic acid calcium salt pentahydrate 7235-40-7, β-Carotene 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7616-22-0, γ-Tocopherol 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 8059-24-3, Vitamin B6 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9002-89-5D, Polyvinyl alcohol, crosslinked derivs. 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9003-53-6D, Polystyrene, crosslinked derivs. 9003-70-7, Styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer 9003-70-7D, Styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer, crosslinked derivs. 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropylcellulose 11032-49-8, Vitamin K2 11104-38-4, Vitamin K1 13345-51-2D, Prostaglandin B1, oligomers 13422-55-4, Methyl vitamin B12 15773-29-2 18642-10-9, Thiamine disulfide hydrochloride 20554-84-1, Parthenolide 23288-49-5, Probucol 24663-35-2, Coenzyme Q11 24663-36-3, Coenzyme Q12 25013-16-5, Butylated hydroxyanisole

25486-55-9, Vitamin K1 oxide 28841-62-5, D-Myo-Inositol-1,2,6-trisphosphate 58456-91-0 60940-34-3, Ebselen 65666-07-1, Silymarin 69425-13-4, 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4-[2'-thenoyl]phenol 75060-92-3 77699-47-9, Herbimycin 100827-28-9, Erbstatin. 110101-66-1D, Tirilazad, derivs. 110101-67-2, Tirilazad mesylate 110952-54-0 122726-03-8 125697-92-9, Lavendustin A 132392-39-3 132392-65-5 150977-36-9, Bromelain 700346-94-7
RL: **PAC (Pharmacological activity)**; **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carbonyl trapping agents in combination with medicaments for treatment of neurol. diseases and etiol. related symptomol.)

IT **481-46-9**, Ginkgetin
RL: **PAC (Pharmacological activity)**; **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carbonyl trapping agents in combination with medicaments for treatment of neurol. diseases and etiol. related symptomol.)

RN 481-46-9 HCAPLUS
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 5,7-dihydroxy-8-[5-(5-hydroxy-7-methoxy-4-oxo-4H-1-benzopyran-2-yl)-2-methoxyphenyl]-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:96068 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:117369
TITLE: Pharmaceutical composition for treatment of cerebral **ischemia**
INVENTOR(S): Oancea, Florin; Mihaescu, Gheorghe; Mihaescu, Octavian Aurel; Mihaescu, Florin; Mohan, Gheorghe
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): S.C. Ter. Um. Vet. "Hipocrate" S.R.L., Rom.
SOURCE: Rom., 4 pp.
CODEN: RUXXA3
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Romanian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RO 117419	B1	20020329	RO 1997-1342	19970721
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RO 1997-1342	19970721

AB A composition for treatment of cerebral **ischemia** is disclosed which comprises (weight-%) yeast seleniate 10-11 (100 mg Se); Ginkgo biloba leaf extract containing 150-160 mg ginkgoflavone (ginkgetin), 3.5-4; dextrin 35-37;
Me

p-hydroxybenzoate 0.025-0.030; Pr p-hydroxybenzoate 0.012-0.015; magnesium stearate 0.03-0.035; and ascorbic acid 0.1-0.11. A procedure for extraction of ginkgo leaves is disclosed..

IC ICM A61K035-78
ICS A61K033-04

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1

ST ginkgo ginkgoflavone brain **ischemia** formulation yeast seleniate

IT **Ischemia**
(cerebral; ginkgoflavone-seleniate composition for treatment of cerebral **ischemia**)

IT Ginkgo biloba
Human
(ginkgoflavone-seleniate composition for treatment of cerebral **ischemia**)

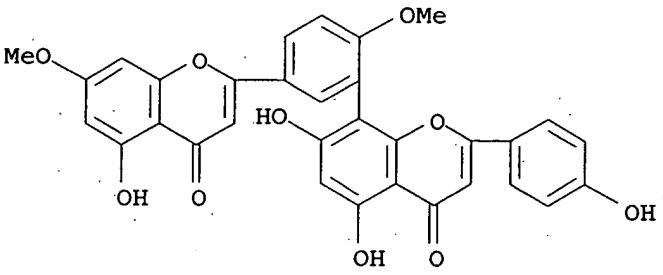
IT **Brain, disease**
(**ischemia**; ginkgoflavone-seleniate composition for treatment of cerebral **ischemia**)

IT **481-46-9P**, Ginkgetin 7782-49-2P, Selenium, biological studies
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(ginkgoflavone-seleniate composition for treatment of cerebral **ischemia**)

IT **481-46-9P**, Ginkgetin
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(ginkgoflavone-seleniate composition for treatment of cerebral **ischemia**)

RN 481-46-9 HCAPLUS

CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 5,7-dihydroxy-8-[5-(5-hydroxy-7-methoxy-4-oxo-4H-1-benzopyran-2-yl)-2-methoxyphenyl]-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



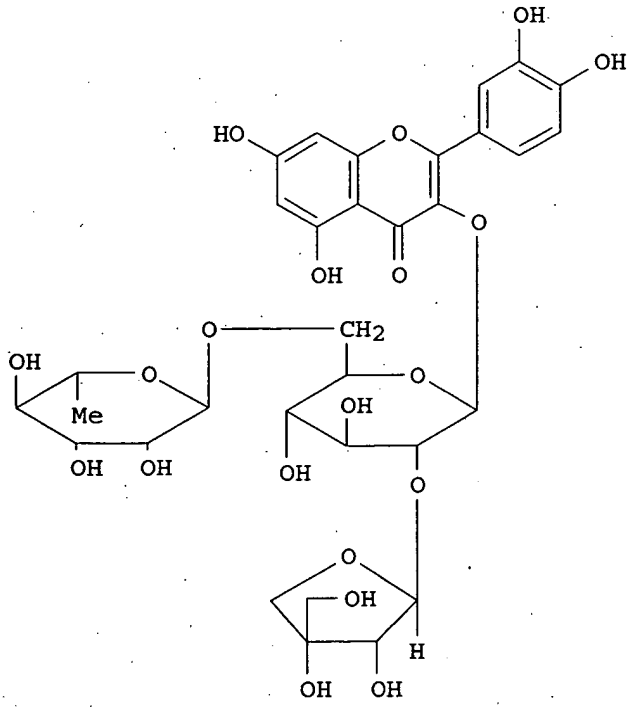
L18 ANSWER 3 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:754225 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	137:257679
TITLE:	Quercetin derivative and its medicinal use
INVENTOR(S):	Zhao, Yimin; Yang, Ming; Li, Yunfeng; Luan, Xinhui; Luo, Zhipu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Academy of Military Medical Sciences Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002076473	A1	20021003	WO 2002-CN198	20020326
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004132671	A1	20040708	US 2003-673030	20030926
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-278841P	P 20010326
			WO 2002-CN198	A1 20020326

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:257679
GI



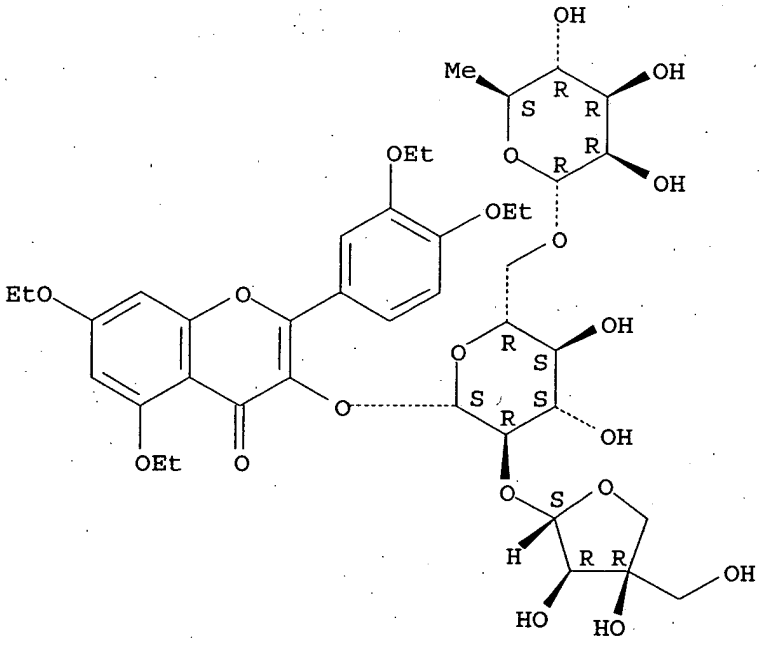
I

AB The patent relates to quercetin derivative (general structure I, R1-4 = H or C1-5 alkyl) its preparation and the medicinal composition containing the same and their application for preventing or treating diseases related to 5HT1A receptor

or neuron damage, including Alzheimer's disease, drug or alc. dependence, sleep disorders or panic state, delaying senility or improving memory function and preventing or treating neuron damage caused by brain injury.

IC ICM A61K031-7048
CC 1-11 (Pharmacology)
IT **Alzheimer's disease**
Cognition enhancers
Drug dependence
Gossypium hirsutum latifolium
(quercetin derivative and medicinal use)
IT **463934-07-8P**
RL: **PAC (Pharmacological activity)**; SPN (Synthetic preparation); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(quercetin derivative and medicinal use)
IT **463934-07-8P**
RL: **PAC (Pharmacological activity)**; SPN (Synthetic preparation); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(quercetin derivative and medicinal use)
RN 463934-07-8 HCAPLUS
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 3-[(O-D-apio-β-D-furanosyl-(1→2)-O-[6-deoxy-α-L-mannopyranosyl-(1→6)]-β-D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]-2-(3,4-diethoxyphenyl)-5,7-diethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:148735 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:164277
TITLE: **Neurite** outgrowth factor in Rutaceae extract

INVENTOR(S): Ito, Hisatomi; Tamura, Shinya; Miyazaki, Toshiji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nagase and Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

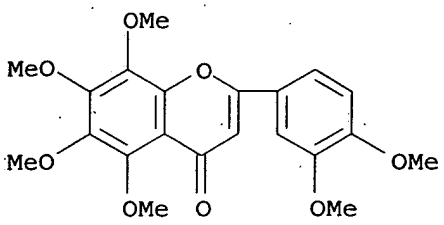
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002060340	A2	20020226	JP 2000-248021	20000817
US 2002040052	A1	20020404	US 2001-927038	20010809
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-248021 A	20000817

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:164277

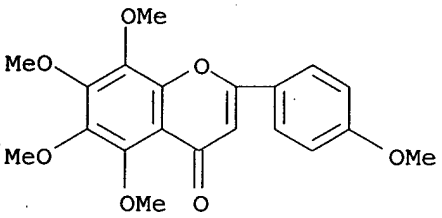
AB Polyalkoxyflavonoids, especially nobiletin and tangeretin, in the Rutaceae extract are useful for control and relief of neurodegenerative diseases such as cerebral **ischemia**. Dried peel of Citrus unshiu was extracted with ethanol and nobiletin and tangeretin identified in the extract by known method. Biol. activity of the Citrus unshiu extract on the PC12 cell was shown.

IC ICM A61K031-352
ICS A23L001-30; A61K035-78; A61P009-10; A61P025-00; A61P025-28; A61P043-00; C07D311-30
CC 11-1 (Plant Biochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 17
ST Rutaceae ext **neurite** outgrowth factor neurodegenerative disease; polyalkoxyflavonoid neurodegenerative disease control Rutaceae ext
IT **Ischemia**
(cerebral; **neurite** outgrowth agent)
IT Nervous system, disease
(degeneration; **neurite** outgrowth agent)
IT **Brain, disease**
(**ischemia**; **neurite** outgrowth agent)
IT Growth factors, animal
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(**neurite** extension factors; **neurite** outgrowth agent)
IT **Alzheimer's disease**
Citrus aurantium
Citrus depressa
Drugs
Health food
Rutaceae
Satsuma
(**neurite** outgrowth agent)
IT Flavonoids
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyalkoxyflavonoids; **neurite** outgrowth agent)
IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(**neurite** outgrowth agent)
IT **478-01-3P**, Nobiletin **481-53-8P**, Tangeretin
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(**neurite** outgrowth agent)

IT **478-01-3P**, Nobiletin **481-53-8P**, Tangeretin
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(**neurite** outgrowth agent)
RN 478-01-3 HCAPLUS
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetramethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 481-53-8 HCAPLUS
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 5,6,7,8-tetramethoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L18 ANSWER 5 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:507525 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:102574
TITLE: Polyhydroxylated aromatic compounds for the treatment of amyloidosis and α-synuclein fibril diseases
INVENTOR(S): Castillo, Gerardo M.; Choi, Paula Y.; Snow, Alan D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Proteo Tech, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001049281	A2	20010712	WO 2000-US35715	20001228
WO 2001049281	A3	20020510		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU,

TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2001047032	A1	20011129	US 2000-748748	20001226
CA 2392709	AA	20010712	CA 2000-2392709	20001228
EP 1244435	A2	20021002	EP 2000-989636	20001228
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003532634	T2	20031105	JP 2001-549649	20001228
US 2004152760	A1	20040805	US 2004-762444	20040121
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-173958P	P 19991230
			US 2000-748748	A 20001226
			WO 2000-US35715	W 20001228

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:102574

AB Polyhydroxylated aromatic compds., and compns. containing them, are useful for the treatment of amyloidosis, especially Alzheimer's disease, and for the treatment of diseases characterized by α-synuclein fibril formation, especially Lewy body disease and Parkinson's disease.

IC ICM A61K031-00

CC 1-11 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 63

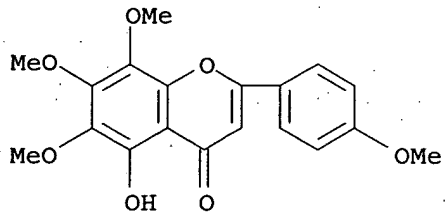
IT **Alzheimer's disease**
Amyloidosis
Anti-Alzheimer's agents
Antiparkinsonian agents
Down's syndrome
Parkinson's disease
(polyhydroxylated aromatic compds. for the treatment of amyloidosis and α-synuclein fibril diseases)

IT 51-61-6, Dopamine, biological studies 59-92-7, Dopa, biological studies 72-48-0, Alizarin 77-95-2, Quinic acid 81-61-8, Quinalizarin 82-12-2, Rufigallol 82-83-7, Puberulonic acid 83-85-2, Fuscin 87-88-7, Chloranilic acid 90-18-6, Quercetagetin 90-19-7, Rhamnetin 99-11-6, Citrazinic acid 99-23-0, Puberulic acid 117-12-4, Anthrarufin 117-39-5, Quercetin 118-76-3, Rhodizonic acid 121-79-9, Propyl gallate 128-68-7, Phenicin 148-25-4, Chromotropic acid 149-45-1, Tiron 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies 152-84-1, Ruberythric acid 153-18-4, Rutin 154-23-4, catechin 301-19-9, Robinin 305-01-1, Esculetin 319-89-1, Tetroquinone 437-50-3, Gentisin 446-72-0, Genistein 475-25-2, Hematein 475-54-7, Oosporein 478-43-3, Rhein 478-60-4, Citromycetin 480-15-9, Datiscetin 480-16-0, Morin 480-17-1, Leucocyanidin 480-40-0, Chrysin 480-44-4, Acacetin 481-74-3, Chrysophanic acid 484-89-9, Fumigatin 486-35-1, Daphnetin 489-32-7, Icariin 490-46-0, Epicatechin 491-45-2, Phloroglucide 491-50-9, Quercimeritrin 491-58-7, Chrysarobin 491-67-8, Baicalein 491-70-3, Luteolin 497-75-6, Dioxethedrine 499-14-9, Chondrosine 501-15-5, Deoxyepinephrine 517-82-8, Echinochrome a 517-88-4, Alkannin 517-92-0, Chrysamminic acid 518-82-1, Emodin 519-34-6, Maclurin 520-18-3, Kaempferol 520-27-4, Diosmin 520-34-3, Diosmetin 520-36-5, Apigenin 524-30-1, Fraxin 528-21-2, Gallacetophenone 528-48-3, Fisetin 528-50-7, Cellobiose 528-53-0, Delphinidin 528-58-5, Cyanidin 529-53-3, Scutellarein 531-58-8, Cichoriin 533-73-3, 1,2,4-Benzenetriol 536-08-3, Digallic acid 548-80-1, chromotrope 2B 548-83-4, Galangin 550-24-3, Embelin 552-21-6, Methylenedigallic acid 552-58-9, Eriodictyol 568-02-5, Alizarin blue 568-93-4 569-77-7, Purpurogallin 574-84-5, Fraxetin 577-33-3, Anthrarobin 578-74-5, Apigetrin 602-64-2, Anthragallol 602-92-6, Dibromogallic acid 618-73-5, Gallamide 831-61-8, Ethyl gallate 970-73-0, Gallocatechin

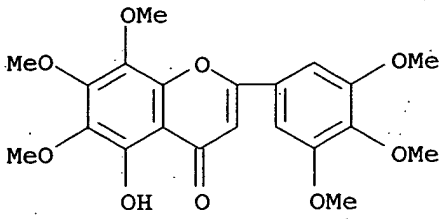
970-74-1, Epigallocatechin 1143-38-0, Anthralin 1260-17-9, Carminic acid 1397-77-9, Actinorhodine 1403-56-1, Fomecin a 1404-52-0, Rhodomycin b 1471-96-1, Echinochrome a 1562-85-2, Gallocyanine 1702-77-8, Fusarubin 1927-04-4, 5-Hydroxydopamine 2103-64-2, Gallein 2611-67-8, Cyanidin 3,5-diglucoside **2798-20-1**, Gardenin b 3101-51-7, Ergoflavin 4589-33-7, Bostrycoidin 5908-63-4, Baptigenin 7084-24-4, Cyanidin 3-glucoside 7085-55-4, Troxerutin 10140-70-2, Curvularin 13405-60-2, β Glucogallin 15979-35-8, Laccaic acid a 16545-11-2, Guamecycline 16790-41-3, Fomecin b 17249-00-2, Laccaic acid b 18376-31-3, Cyanidin 3-sophoroside 18499-84-8, Laccaic acid d 18499-92-8, Kermesic acid 18719-76-1, Cyanidin 3-rhamnoglucoside 19879-06-2, Granaticin 20004-62-0, Resistomycin 20725-03-5, Fustin 20830-81-3, Daunorubicin **21187-73-5**, Gardenin a 21637-25-2, Isoquercitrin 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 23241-56-7, Laccaic acid c 23444-65-7, Alkannin 23651-95-8, Droxidopa 23666-50-4, Rhodomycin a 27267-69-2, Collinomycin 27613-78-1, Alizarinsulfonic acid 28860-95-9, Carbidopa **29202-00-4**, Gardenin d **29550-05-8**, Gardenin c 29550-07-0, Gardenin e 35595-03-0, Centaurein 36413-60-2, Quinic acid 38820-68-7, Cyanidin 3-sophoroside 42927-70-8, Apiose 50935-04-1, Carubicin 52479-85-3, Exifone 53318-36-8, α Glucogallin 67227-56-9, Fenoldopam 71628-96-1, Menogaril 75775-33-6, Purpurin 80455-68-1, Fredericamycin a 97689-87-7, tunichrome B1 349584-11-8
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydroxylated aromatic compds. for the treatment of amyloidosis and α-synuclein fibril diseases)

IT **2798-20-1**, Gardenin b **21187-73-5**, Gardenin a **29202-00-4**, Gardenin d **29550-05-8**, Gardenin c
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydroxylated aromatic compds. for the treatment of amyloidosis and α-synuclein fibril diseases)

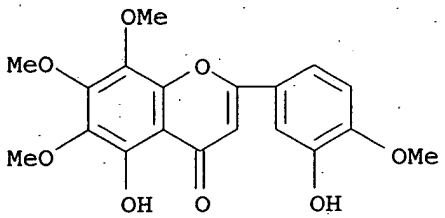
RN 2798-20-1 HCAPLUS
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 5-hydroxy-6,7,8-trimethoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



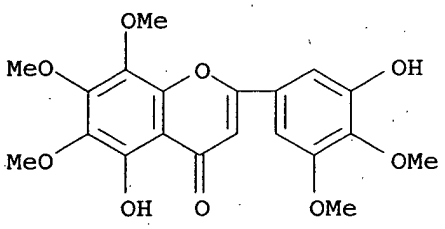
RN 21187-73-5 HCAPLUS
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 5-hydroxy-6,7,8-trimethoxy-2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 29202-00-4 HCAPLUS
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 5-hydroxy-2-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-6,7,8-trimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 29550-05-8 HCAPLUS
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 5-hydroxy-2-(3-hydroxy-4,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-6,7,8-trimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L18 ANSWER 6 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:208119 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:236643
TITLE: Stable carotene-xanthophyll beadlet compositions and methods of use
INVENTOR(S): Lang, John C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alcon Universal Ltd., Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001019383	A1	20010322	WO 2000-US24439	20000906
W: AU, BR, CA, JP, MX, TR, US				

RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

US 6582721	B1	20030624	US 1999-397472	19990917
CA 2382008	AA	20010322	CA 2000-2382008	20000906
EP 1212071	A1	20020612	EP 2000-959942	20000906
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
JP 2003516720	T2	20030520	JP 2001-523015	20000906
BR 2000014087	A	20030729	BR 2000-14087	20000906
US 6716447	B1	20040406	US 2002-88188	20020314

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-397472 A 19990917
WO 2000-US24439 W 20000906

AB Beadlets comprising xanthophylls and carotenes and/or retinoids, dietary supplements comprising these beadlets and methods of use are disclosed.

IC ICM A61K035-78
ICS A23L001-30; A23L001-303

CC 17-6 (Food and Feed Chemistry)

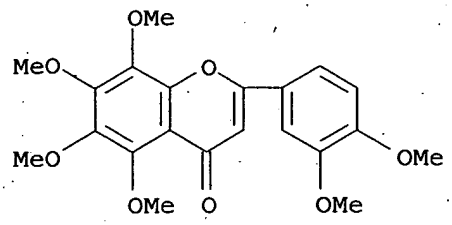
IT **Eye, disease**
(**retina, ischemia**; stable carotene-xanthophyll beadlet compns. and methods of use)

IT 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies 65-23-6, Pyridoxine 68-19-9, Cyanocobalamin 79-83-4, Pantothenic acid 83-88-5, Vitamin B2, biological studies 110-44-1, Sorbic acid 117-39-5, Quercetin 127-40-2, Lutein 137-66-6, Ascorbyl palmitate 144-68-3, Zeaxanthin 153-18-4, Rutin 472-61-7, Astaxanthin 472-70-8, Cryptoxanthin 472-89-9, ε-Carotene 472-92-4, δ-Carotene 472-93-5, γ-Carotene **478-01-3**, Nobiletin 480-18-2 480-40-0, Chrysin 480-44-4, Acacetin **481-53-8**, Tangeretin 502-65-8, ψ,ψ-Carotene 514-78-3, Canthaxanthin 520-18-3, Kaempferol 520-36-5, Apigenin 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 551-15-5, Liquiritin 557-04-0, Magnesium stearate 557-34-6, Zinc acetate 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 3211-76-5, L-Selenomethionine 4345-03-3, α-Tocopherol succinate 7235-40-7, β-Carotene 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-50-8D, Copper, amino acid chelates, biological studies 7488-99-5, α-Carotene 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7757-93-9, Dicalcium phosphate 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-65-6, Polysorbate 80 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 74811-65-7, Croscarmellose sodium
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stable carotene-xanthophyll beadlet compns. and methods of use)

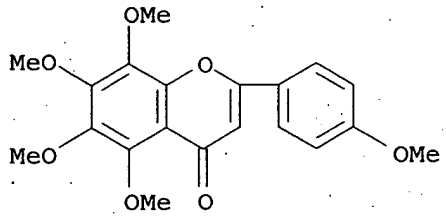
IT **478-01-3**, Nobiletin **481-53-8**, Tangeretin
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stable carotene-xanthophyll beadlet compns. and methods of use)

RN 478-01-3 HCAPLUS

CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetramethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 481-53-8 HCAPLUS
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 5,6,7,8-tetramethoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

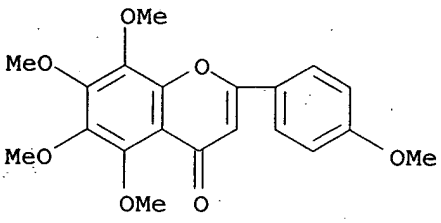
L18 ANSWER 7 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:725048 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:44494
TITLE: Inhibition of xanthine oxidase by flavonoids
AUTHOR(S): Nagao, Akihiko; Seki, Michiko; Kobayashi, Hidetaka
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Food Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Tsukuba, 305-8642, Japan
SOURCE: Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Biochemistry (1999), 63(10), 1787-1790
CODEN: BBBIEJ; ISSN: 0916-8451
PUBLISHER: Japan Society for Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Agrochemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Various dietary flavonoids were evaluated in vitro for their inhibitory effect on xanthine oxidase, which has been implicated in oxidative injury to tissue by **ischemia**-reperfusion. Xanthine oxidase activity was determined by directly measuring uric acid formation by HPLC. The structure-activity relationship revealed that the planar flavones and flavonols with a 7-hydroxyl group such as chrysin, luteolin, kaempferol, quercetin, myricetin, and isorhamnetin inhibited xanthine oxidase activity at low concns. (IC50 values from 0.40 to 5.02 μM) in a mixed-type mode, while the nonplanar flavonoids, isoflavones and anthocyanidins were less inhibitory. These results suggest that certain flavonoids might suppress in vivo the formation of active oxygen species and urate by xanthine oxidase.
CC 1-3 (Pharmacology)
IT Antioxidants
Ischemia
Structure-activity relationship

(structure-related inhibition of xanthine oxidase by flavonoids)

IT 60-82-2, Phloretin 90-19-7, Rhamnetin 117-39-5, Quercetin 134-01-0, Peonidin 134-04-3, Pelargonidin 153-18-4, Rutin 154-23-4, + Catechin 446-72-0, Genistein 480-18-2, Taxifolin 480-19-3, Isorhamnetin 480-40-0, Chrysin **481-53-8**, Tangeretin 486-66-8, Daidzein 487-26-3, Flavanone 490-46-0, -Epicatechin 491-70-3, Luteolin 520-18-3, KAempferol 520-33-2, Hesperitin 525-82-6, Flavone 528-53-0, Delphinidin 528-58-5, Cyanidin 529-44-2, Myricetin 574-12-9, Isoflavone 577-85-5, Flavonol 863-03-6, -Epicatechin gallate 970-74-1, -Epigallocatechin 989-51-5, (-)-Epigallocatechin gallate 1151-98-0, Apigenidin 1481-83-0, 3-Flavanol 1621-55-2 14051-53-7
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(structure-related inhibition of xanthine oxidase by flavonoids)

IT **481-53-8**, Tangeretin
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(structure-related inhibition of xanthine oxidase by flavonoids)

RN 481-53-8 HCAPLUS
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 5,6,7,8-tetramethoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 8 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:17049 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:205036
TITLE: Influence of the antioxidant quercetin in vivo on the level of nitric oxide determined by electron paramagnetic resonance in rat brain during global **ischemia** and reperfusion
AUTHOR(S): Shutenko, Zhanna; Henry, Yann; Pinard, Elisabeth; Seylaz, Jacques; Potier, Pierre; Berthet, Fabienne; Girard, Pierre; Sercombe, Richard
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut de Chimie des Substances Naturelles, UPR 2301 CNRS, Gif sur Yvette, 91198, Fr.
SOURCE: Biochemical Pharmacology (1999), 57(2), 199-208
CODEN: BCPCA6; ISSN: 0006-2952
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB We characterized the changes in nitric oxide (NO) levels in the brain during global forebrain **ischemia** and reperfusion and tested the ability of the natural flavonoid, quercetin, and a synthetic flavonoid, FB277, to increase the amount of available NO by elimination of the

superoxide radicals produced during reperfusion. In Sprague-Dawley rats, we used a four-vessel occlusion model of forebrain **ischemia** (15 min) and reperfusion (30 min). Brain NO was measured on samples of cerebral cortex and cerebellum ex vivo by ESR (EPR) spectroscopy. The spin trap used was diethyldithiocarbamate sodium salt (DETC) associated with ferrous citrate. The complex Fe(DETC)2NO was detected at 77 K as a triplet signal at g = 2.035. Groups of animals were treated with quercetin or FB277 (3-morpholinomethyl-3',4',5,7-tetramethoxyflavone) or polyethylene glycol-conjugated superoxide dismutase (PEG-SOD). In control (intact anesthetized animals), the signal was about 3 times greater in the cortex than in the cerebellum. During **ischemia**, the signal rose to 110% in cortex (NS) and 283% in cerebellum ($P < 0.05$). In reperfusion, it fell again to 91% of control in cerebellum (NS) and 35% in cortex ($P < 0.05$). Treatment by quercetin (5 mg/kg i.v.) of intact and **ischemia**-reperfusion groups did not significantly change the signal amplitude in the cerebellum, but did double it in the cortex (to 76% of control) for the **ischemia**-reperfusion group ($P < 0.05$). In contrast, FB277 (3.75 mg/kg i.v.) did not increase the signal in the cortex during **ischemia**-reperfusion, but did do so in the cerebellum (to 152% of control, $P < 0.05$). The results obtained for PEG-SOD (10,000 U/kg i.v.) were similar to those for FB277. In sep. in vitro measurements, we found that quercetin but not FB277 efficiently scavenged superoxide. We hypothesize that quercetin but not FB277 scavenged superoxide anions released in the cortex during reperfusion, thus diminishing the amount of NO removed by the formation of peroxynitrite. The lack of effect of PEG-SOD may be related to the need for chronic treatment to obtain protection.

CC 1-11 (Pharmacology)

ST flavonoid FB277 quercetin antioxidant forebrain **ischemia**; nitric oxide superoxide forebrain **ischemia** flavonoid

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(conjugates with superoxide dismutase, comparison with; effects of antioxidant flavonoids quercetin and FB 277 on NO and superoxide in rat brain during global **ischemia** and reperfusion)

IT Anti-ischemic agents
Radical scavengers
(effects of antioxidant flavonoids quercetin and FB 277 on NO and superoxide in rat brain during global **ischemia** and reperfusion)

IT **Brain, disease**
(**forebrain, ischemia**; effects of antioxidant flavonoids quercetin and FB 277 on NO and superoxide in rat brain during global **ischemia** and reperfusion)

IT Reperfusion
(injury; effects of antioxidant flavonoids quercetin and FB 277 on NO and superoxide in rat brain during global **ischemia** and reperfusion)

IT Antioxidants
(pharmaceutical; effects of antioxidant flavonoids quercetin and FB 277 on NO and superoxide in rat brain during global **ischemia** and reperfusion)

IT 9054-89-1D, Superoxide dismutase, conjugates with polyethylene glycol
25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, conjugates with superoxide dismutase
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(comparison with; effects of antioxidant flavonoids quercetin and FB 277 on NO and superoxide in rat brain during global **ischemia**

and reperfusion)

IT **220962-60-7**, FB 277
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(effects of antioxidant flavonoids quercetin and FB 277 on NO and superoxide in rat brain during global **ischemia** and reperfusion)

IT 117-39-5, Quercetin
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effects of antioxidant flavonoids quercetin and FB 277 on NO and superoxide in rat brain during global **ischemia** and reperfusion)

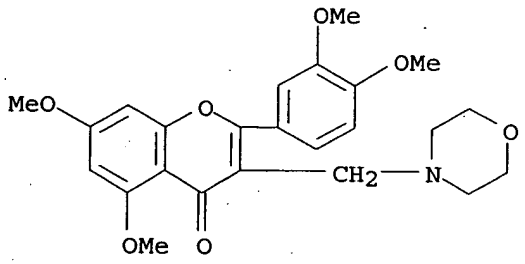
IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(effects of antioxidant flavonoids quercetin and FB 277 on NO and superoxide in rat brain during global **ischemia** and reperfusion)

IT 11062-77-4, Superoxide
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(elimination of; effects of antioxidant flavonoids quercetin and FB 277 on NO and superoxide in rat brain during global **ischemia** and reperfusion)

IT **220962-60-7**, FB 277
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(effects of antioxidant flavonoids quercetin and FB 277 on NO and superoxide in rat brain during global **ischemia** and reperfusion)

RN 220962-60-7 HCAPLUS

CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-5,7-dimethoxy-3-(4-morpholinylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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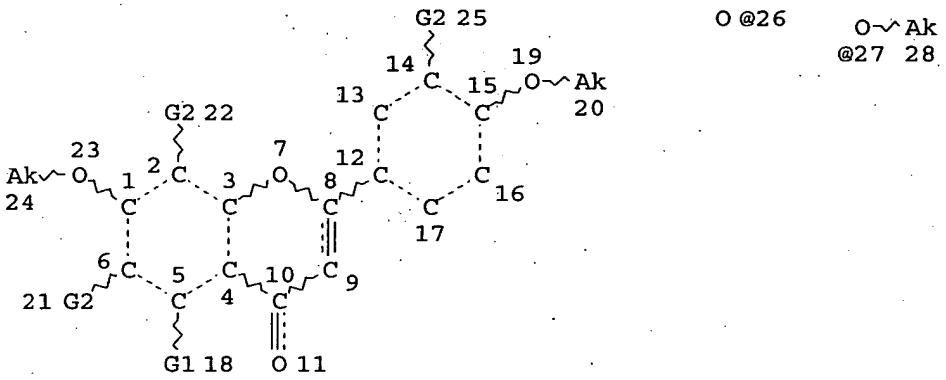


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VAR G2=H/27
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DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
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STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
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L12        46728 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ISCHEMIA+PFT,NT/CT
L13        15201 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BRAIN, DISEASE+PFT/CT(L)(ISCHE
                 MIA OR NEURITE)
L14        71336 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ISCHEMIA OR NEURITE
L15        18051 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE"+PFT,NT/C
                 T
L16          380 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NEUROCYT?
L17        88163 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR
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L18            8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9 AND L17
L19          972 SEA L3
L20           76 SEA L19 AND (ALZHEIM? OR NEUROCYT? OR NEURITE? OR ISCHEM? OR
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L21           76 DUP REM L18 L20 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)


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L21  ANSWER 9 OF 76     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 5
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AN 2001688957 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 11726811
TI Tissue distribution and **neuroprotective** effects of citrus flavonoid tangeretin in a rat model of Parkinson's disease.
AU Datla K P; Christidou M; Widmer W W; Rooprai H K; Dexter D T
CS Department of Neuroinflammation, Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine, Charing Cross Campus, Fulham Palace Road, London, UK.
SO Neuroreport, (2001 Dec 4) 12 (17) 3871-5.
Journal code: 9100935. ISSN: 0959-4965.
CY England: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200201
ED Entered STN: 20011210
Last Updated on STN: 20020125
Entered Medline: 20020111
AB **Neuroprotective** effects of a natural antioxidant tangeretin, a citrus flavonoid, were elucidated in the 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA) lesion rat model of Parkinson's disease (PD), after bioavailability studies. Following the chronic oral administration (10 mg/kg/day for 28 days), significant levels of tangeretin were detected in the hypothalamus, striatum and hippocampus (3.88, 2.36 and 2.00 ng/mg, respectively). The levels in the liver and plasma were 0.59 ng/mg and 0.11 ng/ml respectively. Unilateral infusion of the dopaminergic **neurotoxin**, 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA; 8 microg), onto medial forebrain bundle significantly reduced the number of tyrosine hydroxylase positive (TH+) cells in the substantia nigra and decreased striatal dopamine content in the vehicle treated rats. Sub-chronic treatment of the rats with high doses of tangeretin (20 mg/kg/day for 4 days; p.o.) before 6-OHDA lesioning markedly reduced the loss of both TH+ cells and striatal dopamine content. These studies, for the first time, give evidence that tangeretin crosses the blood-**brain** barrier. The significant protection of striato-nigral integrity and functionality by tangeretin suggests its potential use as a **neuroprotective** agent.

L21 ANSWER 10 OF 76 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6
AN 2001324909 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 11299000
TI Evaluation of the effects of swainsonine, captopril, tangeretin and nobiletin on the biological behaviour of **brain** tumour cells in vitro.
AU Rooprai H K; Kandanearatchi A; Maidment S L; Christidou M; Trillo-Pazos G; Dexter D T; Rucklidge G J; Widmer W; Pilkington G J
CS Department of Neuropathology, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, UK.. spkahkr@iop.kcl.ac.uk
SO Neuropathology and applied neurobiology, (2001 Feb) 27 (1) 29-39.
Journal code: 7609829. ISSN: 0305-1846.
CY England: United Kingdom
DT (EVALUATION STUDIES)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200106
ED Entered STN: 20010611
Last Updated on STN: 20010611
Entered Medline: 20010607
AB Although intrinsic tumours of the **brain** seldom metastasize to

distant sites, their diffuse, infiltrative-invasive growth within the **brain** generally precludes successful surgical and adjuvant therapy. Hence, attention has now focused on novel therapeutic approaches to combat **brain** tumours that include the use of anti-invasive and anti-proliferative agents. The effect of four anti-invasive agents, swainsonine (a locoweed alkaloid), captopril (an anti-hypertensive drug), tangeretin and nobiletin (both citrus flavonoids), were investigated on various parameters of **brain** tumour invasion such as matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) secretion, migration, invasion and adhesion. A standard cytotoxicity assay was used to optimize working concentrations of the drugs on seven human **brain** tumour-derived cell lines of various histological type and grade of malignancy. A qualitative assessment by gelatin zymography revealed that the effect of these agents varied between the seven cell lines such that the low grade pilocytic astrocytoma was unaffected by three of the agents. In contrast, downregulation of the two gelatinases, MMP-2 and MMP-9 was seen in the grade 3 astrocytoma irrespective of which agent was used. Generally, swainsonine was the least effective whereas the citrus flavonoids, particularly nobiletin, showed the greatest downregulation of secretion of the MMPs. Furthermore, captopril and nobiletin were most efficient at inhibiting invasion, migration and adhesion in four representative cell lines (an ependymoma, a grade II oligoastrocytoma, an anaplastic astrocytoma and a glioblastoma multiforme). Yet again, the effects of the four agents varied between the four cell lines. Nobiletin was, nevertheless, the most effective agent used in these assays. In conclusion, the differential effects seen on the various parameters studied by these putative anti-invasive agents may be the result of interference with MMPs and other mechanisms underlying the invasive phenotype. From these pilot studies, it is possible that these agents, especially the citrus flavonoids, could be of future therapeutic value. However, further work is needed to validate this in a larger study.

L21 ANSWER 11 OF 76 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 7
AN 1999344288 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 10415799
TI Influence of putative antiinvasive agents on matrix metalloproteinase secretion by human neoplastic glia in vitro.
AU Rooprai H K; Kandanearatachi A; Rucklidge G; Pilkington G J
CS Department of Neuropathology, Institute of Psychiatry, London, UK.. spkahkr@iop.kcl.ac.uk
SO Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, (1999 Jun 30) 878 654-7. Journal code: 7506858. ISSN: 0077-8923.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199908
ED Entered STN: 19990820
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19990811

L21 ANSWER 12 OF 76 MEDLINE on STN
AN 92085771 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 1660953
TI Effect of two flavonoid compounds on central **nervous system**. Analgesic activity.
AU Picq M; Cheav S L; Prigent A F
CS Laboratoire de Chimie Biologique, Institut National des Sciences Appliquees de Lyon, Unite INSERM 205, Villeurbanne, France.

SO Life sciences, (1991) 49 (26) 1979-88.
Journal code: 0375521. ISSN: 0024-3205.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199201
ED Entered STN: 19920209
Last Updated on STN: 19920209
Entered Medline: 19920123
AB The psychopharmacological profile of quercetin (Q) and penta-O-ethylquercetin (PQ) showed for both compounds a sedative effect on central **nervous system** in mice. In this set of pharmacological tests (hypothermia, spontaneous motility, psychomotor activity) penta-O-ethylquercetin always exerted a more pronounced effect than quercetin, probably due to the difference of lipophilicity. In analgesia experiments such as acetic acid-induced writhings, penta-O-ethylquercetin showed a significant dose-related effect whereas quercetin was inactive. As pretreatment with naloxone failed to antagonize the analgesic activity of penta-O-ethylquercetin, it was suggested that penta-O-ethylquercetin acted mainly peripherally.

L21 ANSWER 13 OF 76 MEDLINE on STN
AN 89280996 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 2733540
TI Flavonoid modulation of protein kinase C activation.
AU Picq M; Dubois M; Munari-Silem Y; Prigent A F; Pacheco H
CS Laboratoire de Chimie Biologique, Institut National des Sciences Appliquees de lyon, Unite INSERM 205, Villeurbanne, France.
SO Life sciences, (1989) 44 (21) 1563-71.
Journal code: 0375521. ISSN: 0024-3205.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198907
ED Entered STN: 19900309
Last Updated on STN: 19900309
Entered Medline: 19890720
AB The flavonoid quercetin exhibited a biphasic effect on calcium and phospholipid-dependent protein kinase (protein kinase C) activity from rat **brain** and pig thyroid. At a low concentration (10(-7) M) quercetin stimulated the enzyme activity whereas at higher concentrations quercetin was inhibitory. By contrast the synthetic penta-O-ethylquercetin stimulated protein kinase C activity in a dose-dependent manner. When fresly dispersed pig thyroid cells were treated with penta-O-ethylquercetin or 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol 13-acetate (TPA), a 50% decrease of the cytosolic protein kinase C activity was observed. These results suggest that the lipophilicity as well as other structural determinants may be crucial for the ability of flavonoids to regulate (inhibit or activate) the enzyme activity.

L21 ANSWER 14 OF 76 MEDLINE on STN
AN 89017343 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 3174690
TI Characterization of penta-O-ethylquercetin binding sites in rat **brain** membranes.
AU Dubois M; Picq M; Prigent A F; Nemoz G; Pacheco H
CS Department of Biological Chemistry, INSERM unit 205, Villeurbanne, France.

SO Progress in clinical and biological research, (1988) 280 151-5.
Journal code: 7605701. ISSN: 0361-7742.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198811
ED Entered STN: 19900308
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19881123

L21 ANSWER 15 OF 76 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN DUPLICATE 3
AN 2003229368 EMBASE
TI Flavonoids - Novel lead compounds for the development of P2Y(2) receptor antagonists.
AU Kaulich M.; Streicher F.; Mayer R.; Muller I.; Muller C.E.
CS Dr. C.E. Muller, Pharmazeutisches Institut, Pharmazeutische Chemie Poppelsdorf, Kreuzbergweg 26, D-53115 Bonn, Germany. christa.mueller@uni-bonn.de
SO Drug Development Research, (1 May 2003) Vol. 59, No. 1, pp. 72-81.
Refs: 36
ISSN: 0272-4391 CODEN: DDREDK
CY United States
DT Journal; Conference Article
FS 030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 20030626
Last Updated on STN: 20030626
AB A series of 40 flavonoids were investigated as antagonists at P2Y(2) receptors expressed in NG108-15 cells (mouse **neuroblastoma** x rat glioma hybrid cell line) in a functional assay measuring the inhibition of UTP-stimulated intracellular calcium release. Several flavonoids were identified as potent antagonists at P2Y(2) receptors with IC(50) values in the low micromolar concentration range; they were similarly potent or more potent than the standard P2Y(2) antagonists Reactive Blue 2 and suramin. Flavone derivatives proved to be more potent than flavanones. The flavone derivatives catechin and epicatechin were inactive. However, a bicyclic benzopyranone ring system was found to be not an absolute prerequisite for P2Y(2) antagonism, since the chalcone derivative β-oxo-aurentiacin (14) was also relatively potent (IC(50) 19 μM). Investigated flavone glycosides were completely inactive. The most potent P2Y(2) receptor antagonists of the present series were kaempferol (19), heptamethoxyflavon (29), and tangeretin (25), with IC(50) values between 6-19 μM. Increased lipophilicity by introducing (additional) methyl groups did not generally increase antagonistic potency. Structure-activity relationships proved to be complex. Concentration-response curves for the P2Y(2) agonist UTP were not shifted to the right in the presence of increasing concentrations of tangeretin (25), and EC(50) values for UTP were not affected by the antagonist, but the amplitude of the response was reduced, indicating allosteric antagonism. In conclusion, we have identified flavonoids as novel lead structures for the development of noncompetitive antagonists at P2Y(2) receptors, which may be of interest as potential antiinflammatory drugs. .COPYRGT. 2003 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

L21 ANSWER 16 OF 76 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

AN 2004465119 EMBASE
TI Flavonoids and the **brain**: Interactions at the blood-**brain** barrier and their physiological effects on the central **nervous system**.
AU Youdim K.A.; Shukitt-Hale B.; Joseph J.A.
CS james.joseph@tuffs.edu
SO Free Radical Biology and Medicine, (1 Dec 2004) Vol. 37, No. 11, pp. 1683-1693.
Refs: 107
ISSN: 0891-5849 CODEN: FRBMEH
PUI S 0891-5849(04)00635-5
CY United States
DT Journal; General Review
FS 002 Physiology
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 20041202
Last Updated on STN: 20041202
AB Over the past few years there has been an exponential growth in the number of reports describing the effects of nutritional modulation on aging and age-related diseases. Specific attention has been directed toward the beneficial effects afforded by dietary antioxidants, in particular those from fruit and vegetables, in ameliorating age-related deficits in **brain** performance. The rationale for studying the effects of dietary intervention stems from evidence implicating free radicals in aspects related to the aging process. Age-dependent **neuropathology** is a cumulative response to alterations induced by reactive oxygen species. Therefore cognitive aging, according to this hypothesis, should be slowed, and possibly even reversed, by appropriately increasing levels of antioxidants or decreasing overproduction of free radicals in the body.

L21 ANSWER 17 OF 76 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2003366978 EMBASE
TI The potential for strategies using micronutrients and heterocyclic drugs to treat invasive gliomas.
AU Rooprai H.K.; Christidou M.; Pilkington G.J.
CS Dr. H.K. Rooprai, Department of Neuropathology, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, De Crespigny Park, London SE5 8AF, United Kingdom. h.rooprai@iop.kcl.ac.uk
SO Acta Neurochirurgica, (1 Aug 2003) Vol. 145, No. 8, pp. 683-690.
Refs: 57
ISSN: 0001-6268 CODEN: ACNUA5
CY Austria
DT Journal; General Review
FS 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 20030925
Last Updated on STN: 20030925
AB Local invasion of neoplastic cells into the surrounding **brain** is perhaps the most important aspect of the biology of gliomas that precludes successful therapy. Despite significant advances in **neuro**-imaging, **neurosurgery** and radiotherapy, the median survival for

patients with a malignant glioma is still less than one year. With the increasing knowledge of the biology of **brain** tumours, derived from cellular and molecular studies, new methods of treatment are being developed with some success. Approaches studied already include anti-invasive, pro-apoptotic and anti-angiogenesis strategies and clinical trials are imminent. In this article we review two new approaches to the management of gliomas: nutraceutical intervention and heterocyclic drugs. The first approach uses a combination of naturally occurring agents, including citrus flavonoids, chokeberry extract, red grape seed extract, lycopene, selenium and red clover extract. These agents can either trigger apoptosis or affect the pathways underlying diffuse invasion. The second approach involves the use of a heterocyclic drug, clomipramine, which selectively triggers apoptosis in neoplastic cells but not in normal glia. The article refers to the results of recent studies performed in our laboratory which suggest that these new approaches can be translated into benefit to patients.

L21 ANSWER 18 OF 76 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2003314927 EMBASE
TI Salvia for dementia therapy: Review of pharmacological activity and pilot tolerability clinical trial.
AU Perry N.S.L.; Bollen C.; Perry E.K.; Ballard C.
CS E.K. Perry, Medicinal Plant Research Centre, Ctr. Devmt. in Clin. Brain Ageing, Newcastle General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle Upon Tyne NE4 6BE, New Zealand. e.k.perry@ncl.ac.uk
SO Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, (2003) Vol. 75, No. 3, pp. 651-659.
Refs: 58
ISSN: 0091-3057 CODEN: PBBHAU
CY United States
DT Journal; General Review
FS 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 20030821
Last Updated on STN: 20030821
AB S. lavandulaefolia Vahl. (Spanish sage) extracts and constituents have demonstrated anticholinesterase, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, oestrogenic and CNS depressant (sedative) effects all of which are currently relevant to the treatment of **Alzheimer**'s disease (AD). The essential oil inhibits the enzyme acetylcholinesterase (AChE) from human **brain** tissue and bovine erythrocyte and individual monoterpenoid constituents inhibit AChE with varying degrees of potency. In vivo AChE inhibition of select **brain** (striatal and hippocampal over cortical) AChE was obtained following oral administration of the essential oil to rats. In a study in healthy volunteers essential oil administration produced significant effects on cognition. In a pilot open-label study involving oral administration of the essential oil to patients with AD, a significant increase in diastolic and systolic blood pressure was observed in two patients, however this may have been due primarily to preexisting hypertension and there were no abnormalities in other vital signs or blood samples during the trial period. Although an open label trial is not free from practice effects or rater-caregiver expectations, statistically significant differences between baseline and 6 weeks treatment were a reduction in **neuropsychiatric** symptoms

and an improvement in attention. .COPYRGT. 2003 Published by Elsevier Inc.

L21 ANSWER 19 OF 76 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2003315664 EMBASE
TI Clinical review: Severe malaria.
AU Trampuz A.; Jereb M.; Muzlovic I.; Prabhu R.M.
CS A. Trampuz, Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Internal Medicine, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, United States. andrejtrampuz@aol.com
SO Critical Care, (2003) Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 315-323.
Refs: 52
ISSN: 1364-8535 CODEN: CRCAFM
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; General Review
FS 004 Microbiology
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 20030821
Last Updated on STN: 20030821
AB Malaria represents a medical emergency because it may rapidly progress to complications and death without prompt and appropriate treatment. Severe malaria is almost exclusively caused by Plasmodium falciparum. The incidence of imported malaria is increasing and the case fatality rate remains high despite progress in intensive care and antimalarial treatment. Clinical deterioration usually appears 3-7 days after onset of fever. Complications involve the nervous, respiratory, renal, and/or hematopoietic systems. Metabolic acidosis and hypoglycemia are common systemic complications. Intravenous quinine and quinidine are the most widely used drugs in the initial treatment of severe falciparum malaria, whereas artemisinin derivatives are currently recommended for quinine-resistant cases. As soon as the patient is clinically stable and able to swallow, oral treatment should be given. The intravascular volume should be maintained at the lowest level sufficient for adequate systemic perfusion to prevent development of acute respiratory distress syndrome. Renal replacement therapy should be initiated early. Exchange blood transfusion has been suggested for the treatment of patients with severe malaria and high parasitemia. For early diagnosis, it is paramount to consider malaria in every febrile patient with a history of travel in an area endemic for malaria.

L21 ANSWER 20 OF 76 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2002368171 EMBASE
TI Antioxidants as treatment for **neurodegenerative** disorders.
AU Moosmann B.; Behl C.
CS Dr. C. Behl, Department of Pathobiochemistry, Johannes Gutenberg University, 55099 Mainz, Germany. cbehl@uni-mainz.de
SO Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs, (1 Oct 2002) Vol. 11, No. 10, pp. 1407-1435.
Refs: 373
ISSN: 1354-3784 CODEN: EOIDER
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; General Review
FS 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery

030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 20021107
Last Updated on STN: 20021107
AB Oxidative stress is a ubiquitously observed hallmark of **neurodegenerative** disorders. **Neuronal** cell dysfunction and cell death due to oxidative stress may causally contribute to the pathogenesis of progressive **neurodegenerative** disorders, such as **Alzheimer**'s disease and Parkinson's disease, as well as acute syndromes of **neurodegeneration**, such as ischaemic and haemorrhagic stroke. **Neuroprotective** antioxidants are considered a promising approach to slowing the progression and limiting the extent of **neuronal** cell loss in these disorders. The clinical evidence demonstrating that antioxidant compounds can act as protective drugs in **neurodegenerative** disease, however, is still relatively scarce. In the following review, the available data from clinical, animal and cell biological studies regarding the role of antioxidant **neuroprotection** in progressive **neurodegenerative** disease will be summarised, focussing particularly on **Alzheimer**'s disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. The general complications in developing potent **neuroprotective** antioxidant drugs directed against these long-term degenerative conditions will also be discussed. The major challenges for drug development are the slow kinetics of disease progression, the unsolved mechanistic questions concerning the final causalities of cell death, the necessity to attain an effective permeation of the blood-**brain** barrier and the need to reduce the high concentrations currently required to evoke protective effects in cellular and animal model systems. Finally, an outlook as to which direction antioxidant drug development and clinical practice may be leading to in the near future will be provided.

L21 ANSWER 21 OF 76 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2002180550 EMBASE
TI Flavonoids in cell function.
AU Manthey J.A.; Buslig B.S.; Baker M.E.
CS J.A. Manthey, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Citrus and Subtropical Products Lab., 600 Avenue S, NW, Winter Haven, FL 33881, United States
SO Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, (2002) Vol. 505, pp. 1-7.
Refs: 25
ISSN: 0065-2598 CODEN: AEMBAP
CY United States
DT Journal; Conference Article
FS 029 Clinical Biochemistry
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20020606
Last Updated on STN: 20020606

L21 ANSWER 22 OF 76 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2001372876 EMBASE
TI In-vitro activity of S. lavandulaefolia (Spanish sage) relevant to treatment of **Alzheimer**'s disease.

AU Perry N.S.L.; Houghton P.J.; Sampson J.; Theobald A.E.; Hart S.; Lis-Balchin M.; Hoult J.R.S.; Evans P.; Jenner P.; Milligan S.; Perry E.K.
CS P.J. Houghton, Pharmacognosy Research Laboratories, Department of Pharmacy, King's College London, 150 Stamford Street, London SE1 9NN, United Kingdom. peter.houghton@kcl.ac.uk
SO Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, (2001) Vol. 53, No. 10, pp. 1347-1356.
Refs: 47
ISSN: 0022-3573 CODEN: JPPMAB
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article
FS 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
037 Drug Literature Index
030 Pharmacology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
003 Endocrinology
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 20011108
Last Updated on STN: 20011108
AB Salvia lavandulaefolia Vahl. (Spanish sage) essential oil and individual monoterpenoid constituents have been shown to inhibit the enzyme acetylcholinesterase in-vitro and in-vivo. This activity is relevant to the treatment of **Alzheimer**'s disease, since anticholinesterase drugs are currently the only drugs available to treat **Alzheimer**'s disease. Other activities relevant to **Alzheimer**'s disease include antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and estrogenic effects. Results of in-vitro tests for these activities are reported here for S. lavandulaefolia extracts, the essential oil and its major constituents. Antioxidant activity (inhibition of bovine **brain** liposome peroxidation) was found in the EtOH extract of the dried herb (5 mg mL(-1)) and the monoterpenoids (0.1 M) α- and β-pinene and 1,8-cineole. Thujone and geraniol had lower antioxidant effects, while camphor had no antioxidant effects. Possible anti-inflammatory activity (eicosanoid inhibition in rat leucocytes) was found in the EtOH extract (50 μg mL(-1)) and was shown by the monoterpenoids α-pinene and geraniol (0.2 mM), but not 1,8-cineole, thujone or camphor. Possible estrogenic activity (via induction of β-galactosidase activity in yeast cells) was found in the essential oil (0.01 mg mL(-1)) and the monoterpenoid geraniol (0.1-2 mM). 1,8-Cineole, α- and β-pinene and thujone did not exhibit estrogenic activity in this analysis. These results demonstrate that S. lavandulaefolia, its essential oil and some chemical constituents have properties relevant to the treatment of **Alzheimer**'s disease and provide further data supporting the value of carrying out clinical studies in patients with **Alzheimer**'s disease using this plant species.

L21 ANSWER 23 OF 76 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2000370892 EMBASE
TI Pharmacological activities of Vitex agnus-castus extracts in vitro.
AU Meier B.; Berger D.; Hoberg E.; Sticher O.; Schaffner W.
CS B. Meier, Herbal Medicinal Products, CH-8590 Romanshorn 1, Switzerland. beat.meier@zellerag.ch
SO Phytomedicine, (2000) Vol. 7, No. 5, pp. 373-381.
Refs: 31
ISSN: 0944-7113 CODEN: PYTOEY
CY Germany
DT Journal; Article

FS 030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 20001213
Last Updated on STN: 20001213
AB The pharmacological effects of ethanolic Vitex agnus-castus fruit-extracts (especially Ze 440) and various extract fractions of different polarities were evaluated both by radioligand binding studies and by superfusion experiments. A relative potent binding inhibition was observed for dopamine D2 and opioid (μ and κ subtype) receptors with IC50 values of the native extract between 20 and 70 mg/mL. Binding, neither to the histamine H1, benzodiazepine and OFQ receptor, nor to the binding-site of the serotonin (5-HT) transporter, was significantly inhibited. The lipophilic fractions contained the diterpenes rotundifuran and 6β,7β-diacetoxy-13-hydroxy-labda-8,14-dien. They exhibited inhibitory actions on dopamine D2 receptor binding. While binding inhibition to μ and κ opioid receptors was most pronounced in lipophilic fractions, binding to δ opioid receptors was inhibited mainly by a aqueous fraction. Standardised Ze 440 extracts of different batches were of constant pharmacological quality according to their potential to inhibit the binding to D2 receptors. In superfusion experiments, the aqueous fraction of a methanolic extract inhibited the release of acetylcholine in a concentration-dependent manner. In addition, the potent D2 receptor antagonist spiperone antagonised the effect of the extract suggesting a dopaminergic action mediated by D2 receptor activation. Our results indicate a dopaminergic effect of Vitex agnus-castus extracts and suggest additional pharmacological actions via opioid receptors.

L21 ANSWER 24 OF 76 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 89120119 EMBASE
DN 1989120119
TI Protein kinase C inhibition by plant flavonoids. Kinetic mechanisms and structure-activity relationships.
AU Ferriola P.C.; Cody V.; Middleton Jr. E.
CS Department of Medicine, State University of New York, Buffalo General Hospital, Buffalo, NY 14203, United States
SO Biochemical Pharmacology, (1989) Vol. 38, No. 10, pp. 1617-1624.
ISSN: 0006-2952 CODEN: BCPCA6
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal
FS 029 Clinical Biochemistry
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 911212
Last Updated on STN: 911212
AB Protein kinase C (PKC) from rat **brain** was inhibited by plant flavonoids in a concentration-dependent manner depending on flavonoid structure. Of the fifteen flavonoids studied, fisetin, quercetin and luteolin were the most potent, while hesperetin, taxifolin and rutin were among the least potent. The flavonol fisetin was almost 100% inhibitory at a concentration of 100 μM. The extent of inhibition was the same whether diacylglycerol or 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate was used as enzyme activator. Inhibition was independent of Ca2+, phospholipid, and enzyme activator, as shown by inhibition of protamine phosphorylation in

the absence of the regulatory components. Fisetin was a competitive inhibitor with respect to ATP binding and noncompetitive with respect to protein substrate. The X-ray crystal structure analysis of hesperetin monohydrate showed that the molecule is essentially planar despite the sofa conformation of the γ-pyran ring and the 27° twist of the 2-phenyl ring. Comparison of this inactive flavanone with those of the active flavones showed that, although hesperetin can adopt a planar profile similar to those of fisetin and quercetin, the 4'-methoxy substituent blocks an essential structural feature required for inhibitory activity. Analysis of these structure-activity data revealed a model of the minimal essential features required for PKC inhibition by flavonoids: a coplanar flavone structure with free hydroxyl substituents at the 3', 4' and 7-positions.

L21 ANSWER 25 OF 76 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 77173345 EMBASE
DN 1977173345
TI Regulatory action of phenylbenzo γ pyrone (PBP) derivatives on blood constituents affecting rheology in patients with coronary heart disease (CHD).
AU Robbins R.C.
CS Univ. Florida, Gainesville, Fla. 32611, United States
SO International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research, (1976) Vol. 46, No. 3, pp. 338-347.
CODEN: IJVNAP
DT Journal
FS 037 Drug Literature Index
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
006 Internal Medicine
025 Hematology
LA English
AB In patients with CHD the hematological and serum chemical profiles showed significantly elevated (P <0.05) serum cholesterols, highly significantly increased hematocrits (P <0.025 to P <0.001) and the erythrocyte sedimentation rates (ESR) (red cell aggregation) along with several blood constituents causal of erythrocyte aggregation were significantly elevated (P <0.05 to P <0.025). Thus, major defects were elevated serum cholesterol, increased blood viscosity and reduced tissue perfusion which present evidence implicates as interactive factors in the pathogenesis of CHD. Methoxylated PBP derivatives exhibited a highly significant antiadhesive action (P <0.001) on erythrocytes and certain PBP hydroxylated glycosides showed a significant accelerating (P <0.05) action on erythrocyte aggregation which causes sequestration and reduced erythrocyte concentration. Thus, the PBP derivatives exert an apparent regulatory action on erythrocyte aggregation and concentration, two major factors affecting blood viscosity and flow. The PBP compounds occur in plants and are found in certain foods which suggests dietary control of the blood high viscosity syndrome.

L21 ANSWER 26 OF 76 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2004:330081 BIOSIS
DN PREV200400330377
TI Structural requirements of flavonoids for increment of ocular blood flow in the rabbit and retinal function recovery in rat eyes.
AU Park, Young-Hyun; Xu, Xin-Rong; Chiou, George C. Y. [Reprint Author]
CS Inst Oculat PharmacolColl Med, Texas A and M Univ, College Stn, TX, 77843, USA

gchiou@tamu.edu
SO Journal of Ocular Pharmacology and Therapeutics, (June 2004) Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 189-200. print.
ISSN: 1080-7683.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 29 Jul 2004
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jul 2004
AB Purpose: We have recently reported that the effect of a flavonoid on ocular blood flow depends upon the number of hydroxy (OH) groups in its backbone structure. To elucidate the structural features on the number and type of functional groups present in the flavonoid molecule plus the number of OH groups, flavonoids with four to five OH groups, with or without methoxy groups, were studied on their effects to affect the ocular blood flow and the retinal function recovery. Methods: A colored microsphere technique was used to determine the ocular blood flow in albino rabbit eyes and electroretinography was used to measure the retinal function recovery. Results: Flavonols with four free OH groups produced no effects on the ocular blood flow (fisetin, kaempferol), whereas flavanone and flavones with four free OH groups and without the C2-C3 double bond produced the rapid increment on ocular blood flow (dihydrofisetin and luteolin, repectively). Similarly, flavonols with five free OH groups produced no effects on the ocular blood flow (morin, quercetin). Yet, flavanone with five free OH groups and without the C2-C3 double bond produced the rapid increment on ocular blood flow (dihydroquercetin). Flavanols with five free OH groups and without the C2-C3 double bond and the carbonyl group produced no effects on the ocular blood flow (catechin). Flavonols with four free OH groups and a methoxy group on the 7 position produced no effects on the ocular blood flow (Rhamnetin). Flavonols with four free OH groups and a methoxy group at the 5 (5-methyl-quercetin) or 3' position (isorhamnetin) produced positive effects on the ocular blood flow also. Flavonol with five methoxy groups but no OH group produced positive effects on the ocular blood flow (pentamethylquercetin). Flavonols with an excessive number of OH groups, having both a catechol-like structure in the C ring and a catechol at the B ring, produced no effect on the ocular blood flow (rhamnetin, quercetin). Parallel results were obtained on retinal function recovery after **ischemic** insult. Conclusion: The presence of OH groups at certain positions and the double bond at C2-C3 in the flavonoid molecules, which produces lipophilic action, can affect the increment on ocular blood flow and retinal function recovery. O-methylation can increase ocular blood flow and retinal function recovery as well.

L21 ANSWER 27 OF 76 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2002:387405 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200387405
TI Citrus flavonoid tangeretin accumulates in the **brain** and pre-treatment protects against dopaminergic **neuronal** loss in a rat model of Parkinson's disease.
AU Datla, K. P. [Reprint author]; Christidou, M. A.; Widmer, W. W.; Rooparai, H. K.; Dexter, D. T. [Reprint author]
CS Dept Neuroinflammation, Imperial College School of Science, Technology and Medicine, London, W6 8RF, UK
SO British Journal of Pharmacology, (March, 2002) Vol. 135, No. Proceedings Supplement, pp. 350P. print.
Meeting Info.: Meeting of the British Pharmacological Society. London, England, UK. December 17-21, 2001.
CODEN: BJPCBM. ISSN: 0007-1188.

DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 17 Jul 2002
Last Updated on STN: 17 Jul 2002

L21 ANSWER 28 OF 76 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2002:510513 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200510513
TI Citrus flavonoid tangeretin protects against dopaminergic **neuronal** loss in a rat model of Parkinson's disease.
AU Datla, Krishna [Reprint author]; Christidou, M. A.; Widmer, W. W.; Dexter, D. T. [Reprint author]
CS Department of Neuroinflammation, Imperial College School of Science, Technology and Medicine, London, W6 8RF, UK
k.datla@ic.ac.uk
SO Abstracts of Papers American Chemical Society, (2002) Vol. 224, No. 1-2, pp. AGFD 4. print.
Meeting Info.: 224th National Meeting of the American Chemical Society. Boston, MA, USA. August 18-22, 2002.
CODEN: ACSRAL. ISSN: 0065-7727.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 2 Oct 2002
Last Updated on STN: 2 Oct 2002

L21 ANSWER 29 OF 76 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1999:120344 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900120344
TI Effects of four putative anti-metastatic compounds on **brain** tumour cell migration, invasion and adhesion in vitro.
AU Maidment, Stephen L.; Kandanearatchi, Apsara; Pilkington, Geoffrey J.
CS Dep. Neuropathology, Inst. Psychiatry, London SE5 8AF, UK
SO Anticancer Research, (Nov.-Dec., 1998) Vol. 18, No. 6C, pp. 5002. print.
Meeting Info.: Sixth International Conference of Anticancer Research. Kallithea, Halkidiki, Greece. October 21-25, 1998.
CODEN: ANTRD4. ISSN: 0250-7005.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 12 Mar 1999
Last Updated on STN: 12 Mar 1999

L21 ANSWER 30 OF 76 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1996:128142 BIOSIS
DN PREV199698700277
TI Interactions of flavonoids and other phytochemicals with adenosine receptors.
AU Ji, Xiao-Duo; Melman, Neli; Jacobson, Kenneth A. [Reprint author]
CS Mol. Recognition Section, NIDDK, NIH, Bldg. 8A, Rm. B1A-19, Bethesda, MD 20892-0810, USA
SO Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, (1996) Vol. 39, No. 3, pp. 781-788.
CODEN: JMCMAR. ISSN: 0022-2623.
DT Article
LA English

ED Entered STN: 27 Mar 1996
Last Updated on STN: 2 May 1996
AB Flavone derivatives and other phytochemicals were found to bind to three subtypes of adenosine receptors in the micromolar range. Affinity was determined in radioligand binding assays at rat **brain** A-1 and A-2A receptors using (3H)-N-6-PIA ((3H)-(R)-N-6-phenylisopropyladenosine) and (3H)CGS21680 ((3H)-2-((4-(2-carboxyethyl)phenyl)ethylamino)-5'-(N-ethylcarbamoyl)adenosine), respectively. Affinity was determined at cloned human and rat **brain** A-3 receptors using (125I)AB-MECA(N-6-(4-amino-3-iodobenzyl)adenosine-5'-(N-methyluronamide)). A structure-activity analysis indicated that the hydroxyl groups of naturally occurring flavones are not essential for affinity at adenosine receptors. Galangin, 14, displayed K-i values of 1 mu-M at both rat A1 and A2A receptors and 3 mu-M at human A-3 receptors. Methylation but not acetylation of the hydroxyl groups of galangin enhanced A-3 affinity. Pentamethylmorin, 20, appeared to bind with 14-17-fold selectivity for human A-3 receptors vs rat A1 and A2A receptors, with a K-i value of 2.65 mu-M. Two flavone derivatives (14 and 15) showed 14-fold greater affinity at human vs rat A-3 receptors. Reduction of the 2,3-olefinic bond, as in (+-)-dihydroquercetin, or glycosidation, as in robinin, greatly diminished affinity. An isoflavone, genistein, also bound only very weakly at A-3 receptors. alpha-Naphthoflavone had greater receptor affinity (0.79 mu-M at A-1 receptors) than the beta-isomer. Other natural products of plant origin, including oxogalanthine lactam, hematoxylin, and arborinine were found to bind to A-1 adenosine receptors with K-i values of 3-13, mu-M. These findings indicate that the flavones, flavonols, flavanones, and other phytochemicals may provide leads for the development of novel adenosine antagonists. The unexpected finding of considerable affinity of flavones at both rat and human As receptors may explain some of the previously observed biological effects of these compounds.

L21 ANSWER 31 OF 76 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1995:348669 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598362969
TI Antitumor agents, 154, Cytotoxic and antimitotic flavonols from Polansia dodecandra.
AU Shi, Qian; Chen, Ke; Li, Leping; Chang, Jer-Jang; Autry, Cari; Kozuka, Mutsuo; Konoshima, Takao; Estes, James R.; Lin, Chi M.; Hamel, Ernest; McPhail, Andrew T.; McPhail, Donald R.; Lee, Huo-Hsiung
CS Natural Products Lab., Div. Med. Chem. Natural Products, Sch. Pharmacy, Univ. North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599, USA
SO Journal of Natural Products (Lloydia), (1995) Vol. 58, No. 4, pp. 475-482. CODEN: JNPRDF. ISSN: 0163-3864.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 10 Aug 1995
Last Updated on STN: 13 Sep 1995
AB Three flavonols, 5,3'-dihydroxy-3,6,7,8,4'-pentamethoxyflavone (1), 5,4'-dihydroxy-3,6,7,8,3'-pentamethoxyflavone (2), and quercetin 3-O-beta-D-glucopyranosyl-7-O-alpha-L-rhamnopyranoside (3), were isolated from Polanisia dodecandra. Compound 1 showed remarkable cytotoxicity in vitro against panels of central **nervous system** cancer (SF-268, SF-539, SNB-75, U-251), non-small cell lung cancer (HOP-62, NCI-H266, NCI-H460, NCI-H522), small cell lung cancer (DMS-114), ovarian cancer (OVCAR-3, SK-OV-3), colon cancer (HCT-1 16), renal cancer (UO-31), a melanoma cell line (SK-MEL-5), and two leukemia cell lines (HL-60 (TB), SR), with GI-50 values in the low micromolar to nanomolar concentration range. This substance also inhibited tubulin polymerization (IC-50

1=0.83+-0.2 mu-M) and the binding of radiolabeled colchicine to tubulin with 59% inhibition when present in equimolar concentrations with colchicine. Compound 2 also showed cytotoxicity against medulloblastoma (TE-671) tumor cells with an ED-50 value of 0.98 mu-g/ml. Compound 1 appears to be the first example of a flavonol to exhibit potent inhibition of tubulin polymerization and, therefore, warrants further investigation as an antimitotic agent.

L21 ANSWER 32 OF 76 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1996:81161 BIOSIS
DN PREV199698653296
TI Highly methoxylated flavones from Neoraputia paraensis.
AU Souza, J. P. I.; Arruda, A. C.; Arruda, M. P. S.
CS Univ. Federal do Para, Dep. Qimica, Lab. Quimica Pesquisa, P. Box 10101, Cep 66065 Belem, Para, Brazil
SO Fitoterapia, (1995) Vol. 66, No. 5, pp. 465-466.
CODEN: FTRPAE. ISSN: 0367-326X.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 27 Feb 1996
Last Updated on STN: 10 Jun 1997

L21 ANSWER 33 OF 76 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1995:225565 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598239865
TI Cardiotonic Flavonoids from Citrus Plants (Rutaceae).
AU Itoigawa, Masataka [Reprint author]; Takeya, Kazumi; Furukawa, Hiroshi
CS Tokaigakuen Women's Coll., Nakahira, Tempaku-ku, Nagoya 468, Japan
SO Biological and Pharmaceutical Bulletin, (1994) Vol. 17, No. 11, pp. 1519-1521.
ISSN: 0918-6158.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 31 May 1995
Last Updated on STN: 11 Jul 1995
AB Two flavonoids, 3,5,6,7,8,3',4'-heptamethoxyflavone (HEPTA) and natsudaidain isolated from Citrus plants (Rutaceae), produced a positive inotropic effect (PIE) on guinea-pig papillary muscle. Natsudaidain (pD-2 4.98 +- 0.07) was more potent than HEPTA (pD-2 4.33+-0.08), but the maximum PIE of HEPTA was greater than that of natsudaidain. The PIE of HEPTA was completely inhibited by reserpinization of the guinea pig, and partially inhibited by metoprolol and carbachol. The carbachol inhibition was omitted by atropine. The mechanism of PIE of HEPTA is accounted for catecholamine release from cardiac tissue.

L21 ANSWER 34 OF 76 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1993:53594 BIOSIS
DN PREV199395029896
TI Differential inhibition of proliferation of human squamous cell carcinoma, gliosarcoma and embryonic fibroblast-like lung cells in culture by plant flavonoids.
AU Kandaswami, Chithan; Perkins, Eddie; Drzewiecki, Gary; Soloniuk, Donald S.; Middleton, Elliott, Jr. [Reprint author]
CS Dep. Med., Div. Allergy Immunology, 100 High Street, Buffalo, N.Y. 14203, USA
SO Anti-Cancer Drugs, (1992) Vol. 3, No. 5, pp. 525-530.

CODEN: ANTDEV. ISSN: 0959-4973.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 13 Jan 1993
Last Updated on STN: 17 Mar 1993
AB We investigated the antiproliferative effect of two polyhydroxylated (quercetin and taxifolin) and two polymethoxylate (nobiletin and tangeretin) flavonoids against three cell lines in tissue culture. Tangeretin and nobiletin markedly inhibited the proliferation of a squamous cell carcinoma (HTB 43) and a gliosarcoma (9L) cell line at 2-8 mu-g/ml concentrations. Quercetin displayed no effect on 9L cell growth at these concentrations, while at 8 mu-g/ml it inhibited HTB 43 cell growth. Taxifolin slightly inhibited HTB 43 cell growth at 8 mu-g/ml, while moderately inhibiting HTB 43 cell growth at 2-8 mu-g/ml. The proliferation of ahuman lung fibroblast-like cell line (CCL 135) was relatively insensitive to low concentraitons of the above flavonoids.

L21 ANSWER 35 OF 76 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1983:302023 BIOSIS
DN PREV198376059515; BA76:59515
TI INHIBITION OF CYCLIC AMP PHOSPHO DI ESTERASE BY FLAVONOIDS.
AU NIKAIDO T [Reprint author]; OHMOTO T; SANKAWA U; HAMANAKA T; TOTSUKA K
CS FACULTY PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, TOHO UNIV, 2-2-1, MIYAMA, FUNABASHI, CHIBA, JPN
SO Planta Medica, (1982) Vol. 46, No. 3, pp. 162-166.
CODEN: PLMEAA. ISSN: 0032-0943.
DT Article
FS BA
LA ENGLISH
AB Nobiletin and irigenin were identified as inhibitors of cAMP phosphodiesterase, which were contained in peels of immature fruits of [the medicinal plants] (Citrus reticulata Blanco (Japanese name Seihi) and in rhizomes of Iris florentina L. The structure activity relationships of 33 flavonoids were studied and polymethoxy flavonoids were generally more inhibitory against cAMP phosphodiesterase than corresponding polyhydroxy flavonoids. Nobiletin, irigenin and pentamethyl quercetin showed inhibitory effect on barium sulfate transport in the small intestine of mice. Further pharmacological investigations have revealed that these flavonoids have cholinergic activity.

L21 ANSWER 36 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 2
AN 2003:152287 USPATFULL
TI Composition and method for prevention, reduction and treatment of radiation dermatitis
IN Rosenbloom, Richard Allen, Elkins Park, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003103953 A1 20030605
US 6753325 B2 20040622
AI US 2001-993003 A1 20011106 (9)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP KNOBLE & YOSHIDA, EIGHT PENN CENTER, SUITE 1350, 1628 JOHN F KENNEDY BLVD, PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19103
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 642
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A composition for the preventing, reducing or treating radiation

dermatitis includes a mixture of one or more compounds that regulates cell differentiation and/or cell proliferation, and one or more antioxidants formulated in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The composition of the present invention may further include a flavonoid. A method for the topical administration of the composition in accordance with the present invention for the purpose of preventing, reducing or treating radiation dermatitis involves topically administering an effective amount of the composition of the invention an area of skin which has been or will be exposed to radiation. The composition and method can be employed to prevent, reduce or treat radiation dermatitis caused by a wide variety of types of radiation exposure and is particularly useful for the prevention, reduction or treatment of radiation recall dermatitis.

L21 ANSWER 37 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 4
AN 2002:214230 USPATFULL
TI Method and composition for the topical treatment of diabetic **neuropathy**
IN Rosenbloom, Richard Allen, Elkins Park, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002115618 A1 20020822
US 6555573 B2 20030429
AI US 2000-740811 A1 20001221 (9)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP KNOBLE & YOSHIDA, EIGHT PENN CENTER, SUITE 1350, 1628 JOHN F KENNEDY BLVD, PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19103
CLMN Number of Claims: 26
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 666
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method and composition for the treatment of diabetic **neuropathy** is disclosed. The composition comprises a cold compounded mixture of a compound that promotes synthesis of nerve growth factor, an aldose reductase inhibitor and an antioxidant formulated in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. It has been found that this combination of active agents provides significant, effective relief of the symptoms of diabetic **neuropathy**, as well as at least partial recovery of lost **neurological** function in some cases. In view of the consensus in the art that effective combinations of various active agents have not been demonstrated to be effective for the treatment of diabetic **neuropathy**, the present invention provides a surprising and unexpected effect. In addition, the topical compositions of the present invention, when used in effective amounts to treat diabetic **neuropathy**, do not exhibit the severe side effects of many prior art compositions proposed for treatment of this ailment,

In a second aspect, a method for the topical administration of a composition in accordance with the present invention for the treatment of diabetic **neuropathy** is disclosed. In the method, an effective amount of the composition of the invention is topically administered to the areas of the body that have been adversely affected by the diabetic **neuropathy** on a regular basis over a period of time sufficient to provide the beneficial effects of relief from the symptoms and at least some recover of the damaged nerve tissues.

L21 ANSWER 38 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:57313 USPATFULL

TI Compounds that act to modulate insect growth and methods and systems for identifying such compounds
IN Henrich, Vincent C., Greensboro, NC, UNITED STATES
Weinberger, Cary Alan, Carrboro, NC, UNITED STATES
PI US 2005049230 A1 20050303
AI US 2004-929090 A1 20040827 (10)
PRAI US 2003-498847P 20030829 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP KILPATRICK STOCKTON LLP, 1001 WEST FOURTH STREET, WINSTON-SALEM, NC, 27101
CLMN Number of Claims: 75
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 23 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3130
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are methods and systems for screening for compounds that act to modulate insect growth. Bioassays including cell culture and/or transgenic insects engineered with various components of the ecdysoid receptor (EcR) and/or the farsenoid-X receptor (RXR) systems to identify compounds that act as insecticides and/or hormone receptor activators are described. Also described are compounds, and compositions, identified as being putative insecticides based upon their ability to activate EcR and/or FXR mediated transcription.

L21 ANSWER 39 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:274380 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods of treating, reducing and preventing cardiovascular diseases and disorders with polymethoxyflavones
IN Guthrie, Najla, London, CANADA
Kurowska, Elzbieta Maria, Ontario, CANADA
Manthey, John A., Auburndale, FL, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004214882 A1 20041028
AI US 2004-854063 A1 20040526 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-528488, filed on 17 Mar 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-167634, filed on 6 Oct 1998, ABANDONED
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP DAVIDSON, DAVIDSON & KAPPEL, LLC, 14th Floor, 485 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY, 10018
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: CLM-01-12
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 553
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and methods for the treatment, reduction and/or prevention of cardiovascular diseases and disorders are described. Individuals at high risk for developing or having cardiovascular disease or disorder may be treated with an effective dose of a polymethoxyflavone including limocitrin derivatives, quercetin derivatives, naturally occurring polymethoxyflavones, tocotrienols, and mixtures of these compounds.

L21 ANSWER 40 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:253747 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods for therapy for diseases characterized by defective chloride transport
IN Fischer, Horst, Albany, CA, UNITED STATES
Illek, Beate, Albany, CA, UNITED STATES

PA Children's Hospital Oakland, Oakland, CA, UNITED STATES, 94609-1673 (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2004197272 A1 20041007
AI US 2004-769619 A1 20040130 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-982315, filed on 17 Oct 2001, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US 1998-174077, filed on 16 Oct 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6329422 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-951912, filed on 16 Oct 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5972995
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
CLMN Number of Claims: 30
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 26 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2936
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and methods for therapy of cystic fibrosis, asthma, and other conditions characterized by defective chloride transport are provided. The compositions comprise one or more compounds such as flavones and/or isoflavones, ascorbate and/or derivatives thereof capable of stimulating chloride transport in epithelial tissues. Therapeutic methods involve the administration (e.g., orally or via inhalation) of such compositions to a patient afflicted with cystic fibrosis, asthma, and/or another condition responsive to stimulation of chloride transport.

L21 ANSWER 41 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:209813 USPATFULL
TI Therapeutic agent or osteoporosis comprising an active ingredient of quercetin derivatives
IN Kim, Chung-Sook, Seoul, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Ha, Hye-Kyung, Seoul, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Song, Kye-Yong, Seoul, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
PI US 2004162247 A1 20040819
AI US 2004-783084 A1 20040219 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-70047, filed on 22 Feb 2002, ABANDONED A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 2001-KR368, filed on 9 Mar 2001, UNKNOWN
PRAI KR 20000814
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
CLMN Number of Claims: 15
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1093
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a therapeutic agent for osteoporosis which comprises an active ingredient of quercetin derivatives. The quercetin derivatives of the invention can be practically applied for the treatment and prevention of osteoporosis, since they effectively inhibit osteoclast proliferation and stimulate osteoblast proliferation more than conventional therapeutic agents for osteoporosis, and increase trabecular bone area highly without changing hormone level in body and untoward effects on hematopoietic function and immune system.

L21 ANSWER 42 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2004:197454 USPATFULL
TI Polyhydroxylated aromatic compounds for the treatment of amyloidosis and alpha-synuclein fibril diseases
IN Castillo, Gerardo M., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Choi, Paula Y., Bothell, WA, UNITED STATES
Snow, Alan D., Lynnwood, WA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004152760 A1 20040805
AI US 2004-762444 A1 20040121 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-748748, filed on 26 Dec 2000, PENDING
PRAI US 1999-173958P 19991230 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Stephanie Seidman, Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe LLP, 7th Floor, 4350 La Jolla Village Drive, San Diego, CA, 92122
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1389
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Polyhydroxylated aromatic compounds, and compositions containing them, are useful for the treatment of amyloidosis, especially **Alzheimer**'s disease, and for the treatment of diseases characterized by α-synuclein fibril formation, especially Lewy body disease and Parkinson's disease.

L21 ANSWER 43 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:172507 USPATFULL
TI Quercetin derivatives and their medical usages
IN Zhao, Yimin, Beijing, CHINA
Yang, Ming, Beijing, CHINA
Li, Yunfeng, Beijing, CHINA
Luan, Xinhui, Beijing, CHINA
Luo, Zhipu, Beijing, CHINA
PA ACADEMY OF MILITARY MEDICAL SCIENCES INSTITUTE OF PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2004132671 A1 20040708
AI US 2003-673030 A1 20030926 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2002-CN198, filed on 3 Mar 2002, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 2001-278841P 20010326 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP LADAS & PARRY, 26 WEST 61ST STREET, NEW YORK, NY, 10023
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 445
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to quercetin derivative, its preparation, and a pharmaceutical combination, as well as their medical uses for the prevention or treatment of diseases related to 5HT.sub.1A receptor or **neuron** cell damages, including Alzeheimer's disease, drug or alcohol dependence, sleep disorders or panic state; and for delaying senility, improving learning and memory, preventing and treatment of **neuron** cell damages caused by various kinds of cerebral damages.

L21 ANSWER 44 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:114670 USPATFULL
TI Methods for the treatment of peripheral **neural** and vascular ailments

IN Rosenbloom, Richard A.., Elkins Park, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004087516 A1 20040506
AI US 2002-288825 A1 20021106 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Kevin J. Dunleavy, KNOBLE & YOSHIDA, LLC, Eight Penn Center, 1628 John F. Kennedy Blvd., Philadelphia, PA, 19103
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1022
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and methods for the treatment of peripheral **neural** and vascular ailments are disclosed. The method comprises administering a flavonoid compound with antioxidant properties, optionally formulated in a acceptable carrier. This compound or combination of compounds provides significant, effective relief of the symptoms of peripheral **neural** or vascular ailments. In addition, the compositions, when used according to the methods of the present invention, do not exhibit the severe side effects of many prior art compositions proposed for treatment of these ailments.

L21 ANSWER 45 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:70630 USPATFULL
TI Method of treating symptoms of common cold, allergic rhinitis and infections relating to the respiratory tract
IN Berg, Kurt Frimann, Charlottenlund, DENMARK
PI US 2004053858 A1 20040318
AI US 2003-363430 A1 20030922 (10)
WO 2001-DK515 20010723
PRAI DK 2000-1152 20000728
DK 2000-1316 20000904
DK 2000-1935 20001223
DK 2001-7 20010130
DK 2001-827 20010522
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BROWDY AND NEIMARK, P.L.L.C., 624 NINTH STREET, NW, SUITE 300, WASHINGTON, DC, 20001-5303
CLMN Number of Claims: 35
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1715
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to methods of treating conditions and/or symptoms related to common cold of the upper and/or lower respiratory tract and/or eyes. In particular the invention relates to the methods of treating conditions and/or symptoms related to common cold comprising administration of a flavonoid or administration of a flavonoid in combination with a metal. The invention furthermore describes compositions comprising a metal and a flavonoid useful for the treatment of conditions and/or symptoms relates to common cold.

L21 ANSWER 46 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:213343 USPATFULL
TI Extraction of flavonoids
IN Wallace, Robert Gerard, Willetton, AUSTRALIA
Burong, Willfrits Gerald, Ballajura, AUSTRALIA
PI US 2003147980 A1 20030807

AI US 2002-169968 A1 20021022 (10)
WO 2001-AU16 20010111
PRAI AU 2000-5043 20000111
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP MERCHANT & GOULD PC, P.O. BOX 2903, MINNEAPOLIS, MN, 55402-0903
CLMN Number of Claims: 39
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1321
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method of producing an enriched flavonoid aglycone extract from starting material containing a suitable flavonoid glycoside and/or conjugate thereof comprising the steps of: (i) enzymatically converting the flavonoid glycoside or conjugate thereof into the flavonoid aglycone; (ii) adjusting the pH to render the flavonoid aglycone soluble and removing the insoluble fraction; and (iii) adjusting the pH to render the soluble flavonoid aglycone relatively insoluble and forming an extract containing the same.

L21 ANSWER 47 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:200535 USPATFULL
TI Confectionery products containing active ingredients
IN Bell, David Alan, York, UNITED KINGDOM
Pickford, Emma, Epalinges, SWITZERLAND
PI US 2003138520 A1 20030724
AI US 2002-328913 A1 20021220 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2001-EP6363, filed on 6 Jun 2001, UNKNOWN
PRAI GB 2000-16173 20000630
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP WINSTON & STRAWN, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 1400 L STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, DC, 20005-3502
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 330
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A confectionery product, e.g., chocolate, containing one or more active ingredients therein. These active ingredients are incorporated in a plurality of carrier bodies that are dispersed within the body of the confectionery product.

L21 ANSWER 48 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:200519 USPATFULL
TI Method and composition for the topical treatment of diabetic **neuropathy**
IN Rosenbloom, Richard Allen, Elkins Park, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003138504 A1 20030724
AI US 2003-369025 A1 20030219 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2000-740811, filed on 21 Dec 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6555573
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP KNOBLE & YOSHIDA, EIGHT PENN CENTER, SUITE 1350, 1628 JOHN F KENNEDY BLVD, PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19103
CLMN Number of Claims: 26
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 667
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method and composition for the treatment of diabetic **neuropathy** is disclosed. The composition comprises a cold compounded mixture of a compound that promotes synthesis of nerve growth factor, an aldose reductase inhibitor and an antioxidant formulated in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. It has been found that this combination of active agents provides significant, effective relief of the symptoms of diabetic **neuropathy**, as well as at least partial recovery of lost **neurological** function in some cases. In view of the consensus in the art that effective combinations of various active agents have not been demonstrated to be effective for the treatment of diabetic **neuropathy**, the present invention provides a surprising and unexpected effect. In addition, the topical compositions of the present invention, when used in effective amounts to treat diabetic **neuropathy**, do not exhibit the severe side effects of many prior art compositions proposed for treatment of this ailment.

In a second aspect, a method for the topical administration of a composition in accordance with the present invention for the treatment of diabetic **neuropathy** is disclosed. In the method, an effective amount of the composition of the invention is topically administered to the areas of the body that have been adversely affected by the diabetic **neuropathy** on a regular basis over a period of time sufficient to provide the beneficial effects of relief from the symptoms and at least some recovery of the damaged nerve tissues.

L21 ANSWER 49 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:172692 USPATFULL
TI Topical compositions and methods for treatment of adverse effects of ionizing radiation
IN Rosenbloom, Richard A., Elkins Park, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003118536 A1 20030626
AI US 2002-288761 A1 20021106 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-132642, filed on 25 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-45790, filed on 14 Jan 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-993003, filed on 6 Nov 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP KNOBLE & YOSHIDA, EIGHT PENN CENTER, SUITE 1350, 1628 JOHN F KENNEDY BLVD, PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19103
CLMN Number of Claims: 40
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1162
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and methods for the prevention, reduction or treatment of adverse effects due to exposure to ionizing radiation, including at least one flavonoid and at least one non-flavonoid antioxidant, optionally formulated in a acceptable carrier for a topical composition. The composition of the present invention may further include optional ingredients such as selenium, selenium compounds, anti-inflammatories, organic germanium compounds, compounds that regulate cell differentiation, Korean ginseng, American ginseng, Siberian ginseng and B-complex vitamins. A method for the topical administration of the composition in accordance with the present invention for the purpose of reducing, treating or preventing adverse effects caused by ionizing

radiation involves topically administering a safe and effective amount of the composition of the invention an area of skin, which has been, is being or will be exposed to ionizing radiation. The compositions and methods can be employed to reduce, treat or prevent radiation injury caused by a wide variety of types of exposure to ionizing radiation.

L21 ANSWER 50 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:153363 USPATFULL
TI Methods for the treatment of skin disorders
IN Rosenbloom, Richard A., Elkins Park, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003105031 A1 20030605
AI US 2002-279315 A1 20021024 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-132642, filed on 25 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-45790, filed on 14 Jan 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-993003, filed on 6 Nov 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP KNOBLE & YOSHIDA, EIGHT PENN CENTER, SUITE 1350, 1628 JOHN F KENNEDY BLVD, PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19103
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1028
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods for the reduction, treatment or partial prevention of reactive and inflammatory dermatoses, including eczema and psoriasis, are provided. The methods comprise administering a composition that includes one or more flavonoids and is optionally formulated in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Also provided are methods of facilitating the healing of wounds, and of cleansing, beautifying, and improving the cosmetic appearance of the skin. Further optional ingredients may be added to the composition used in the present invention, such as non-flavonoid antioxidants, and one or more compounds that regulate cell differentiation and/or cell proliferation. The composition may be administered as a topical composition.

L21 ANSWER 51 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:153359 USPATFULL
TI Nutritional supplements and methods for prevention, reduction and treatment of radiation injury
IN Rosenbloom, Richard A., Elkins Park, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003105027 A1 20030605
AI US 2002-132642 A1 20020425 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-45790, filed on 14 Jan 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-993003, filed on 6 Nov 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP KNOBLE & YOSHIDA, EIGHT PENN CENTER, SUITE 1350, 1628 JOHN F KENNEDY BLVD, PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19103
CLMN Number of Claims: 39
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1404
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A nutritional supplement composition for the prevention, reduction or treatment of radiation injury due to exposure to ionizing radiation, including one or more compounds that regulates cell differentiation

and/or cell proliferation, and one or more antioxidants, optionally formulated in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier for an oral composition. The composition of the present invention may further include optional ingredients such as flavonoids, flavonoid derivatives, selenium, selenium compounds, anti-inflammatories, organic germanium, Korean ginseng, American ginseng, Siberian ginseng and B-complex vitamins. A method for the administration of an oral composition for the purpose of preventing, reducing or treating radiation injury involves orally administering an effective amount of a composition including one or more compounds that regulates cell differentiation and/or cell proliferation, and one or more antioxidants to a person before, during or after radiation exposure. A method for the topical administration of the composition in accordance with the present invention for the purpose of preventing, reducing or treating radiation injury involves topically administering an effective amount of the composition of the invention an area of skin, which has been or will be exposed to ionizing radiation. The compositions and methods can be employed to prevent, reduce or treat radiation injury caused by a wide variety of types of radiation exposure.

L21 ANSWER 52 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:152288 USPATFULL
TI Oral compositions and methods for prevention, reduction and treatment of radiation injury
IN Rosenbloom, Richard A., Elkios Park, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003103954 A1 20030605
AI US 2002-45790 A1 20020114 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-993003, filed on 6 Nov 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP KNOBLE & YOSHIDA, EIGHT PENN CENTER, SUITE 1350, 1628 JOHN F KENNEDY BLVD, PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19103
CLMN Number of Claims: 37
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1221
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An oral composition for the prevention, reduction or treatment of radiation injury including one or more compounds that regulates cell differentiation and/or cell proliferation, and one or more antioxidants, optionally formulated in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier for an oral composition. The composition of the present invention may further include optional ingredients such as flavonoids, flavonoid derivatives, selenium, selenium compounds, anti-inflammatories, organic germanium, Korean ginseng, American ginseng, Siberian ginseng and B-complex vitamins. A method for the administration of an oral composition for the purpose of preventing, reducing or treating radiation injury involves orally administering an effective amount of a composition including one or more compounds that regulates cell differentiation and/or cell proliferation, and one or more antioxidants to a person before, during or after radiation exposure. The compositions and methods can be employed to prevent, reduce or treat radiation injury caused by a wide variety of types of radiation exposure.

L21 ANSWER 53 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:168830 USPATFULL
TI Stable carotene-xanthophyll beadlet compositions and methods of use
IN Lang, John C., Arlington, TX, United States

PA Alcon, Inc., Hunenberg, SWITZERLAND (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6582721 B1 20030624
AI US 1999-397472 19990917 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Dodson, Shelley A.
LREP Schultz, Teresa J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 40
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 830
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Beadlets comprising xanthophylls and carotenes and/or retinoids, dietary supplements comprising these beadlets and methods of use are disclosed.

L21 ANSWER 54 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:115828 USPATFULL
TI Use of cirsiliol and derivatives to treat infections
IN Prendergast, Patrick T., Baybrush, Straffan, County Kildare, IRELAND
PI US 6555523 B1 20030429
AI US 2000-612025 20000707 (9)
PRAI US 1999-142894P 19990708 (60)
US 1999-163089P 19991102 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Horlick, Kenneth R.
LREP Callahan, Heather L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2180
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides the use of flavin compounds such as cirsiliol, 3',4'-diacetoxy-5,6,7-trimethoxyflavone or naringin in the treatment of infections, particularly for viral (e.g., HCV, HIV, a picornavirus genus virus or a respiratory virus) or parasite (e.g., toxoplasmosis) infections. Also provided are compositions for use in the methods.

L21 ANSWER 55 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:295161 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods for the treatment of diabetic **neuropathy**
IN Rosenbloom, Richard, Elkins Park, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002165207 A1 20021107
AI US 2001-847121 A1 20010502 (9)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Knoble & Yoshida, LLC, Eight Penn Center, Suite 1350, 1628 John F. Kennedy Blvd., Philadelphia, PA, 19103
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 628
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and a method for the treatment of diabetic **neuropathy** is disclosed. The compositions comprise a mixture of a compound that promotes synthesis of nerve growth factor, an aldose reductase inhibitor and an antioxidant, optionally formulated in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. This combination of active agents

provides significant, effective relief of the symptoms of diabetic **neuropathy**, as well as at least partial recovery of lost **neurological** function in some cases. In addition, the compositions of the present invention, when used in effective amounts to treat diabetic **neuropathy**, do not exhibit the severe side effects of many prior art compositions proposed for treatment of this ailment.

In a second aspect, a method for the administration of a composition in accordance with the present invention for the treatment of diabetic **neuropathy** is disclosed. In the method, an effective amount of the composition of the invention is administered on a regular basis over a period of time sufficient to provide the beneficial effects of relief from the symptoms of diabetic **neuropathy**, as well as at least some recovery of the damaged nerve tissues.

L21 ANSWER 56 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:295123 USPATFULL
TI Therapeutic agent of osteoporosis comprising an active ingredient of quercetin derivatives
IN Kim, Chung-Sook, Seoul, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Ha, Hye-Kyung, Seoul, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Song, Kye-Yong, Seoul, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
PI US 2002165169 A1 20021107
AI US 2002-70047 A1 20020222 (10)
WO 2001-KR368 20010309
PRAI KR 2000-46916 20000814
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 620 NEWPORT CENTER DRIVE, SIXTEENTH FLOOR, NEWPORT BEACH, CA, 92660
CLMN Number of Claims: 15
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1003
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a therapeutic agent for osteoporosis which comprises an active ingredient of quercetin derivatives. The quercetin derivatives of the invention can be practically applied for the treatment and prevention of osteoporosis, since they effectively inhibit osteoclast proliferation and stimulate osteoblast proliferation more than conventional therapeutic agents for osteoporosis, and increase trabecular bone area highly without changing hormone level in body and untoward effects on hematopoietic function and immune system.

L21 ANSWER 57 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:72912 USPATFULL
TI Method for **neurite** outgrowth
IN Ito, Hisatomi, Kobe, JAPAN
Tamura, Shinya, Kobe, JAPAN
Miyazaki, Toshitsugu, Kobe, JAPAN
PI US 2002040052 A1 20020404
AI US 2001-927038 A1 20010809 (9)
PRAI JP 2000-248021 20000817
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP AMIN & TUROCY, LLP, 1900 EAST 9TH STREET, NATIONAL CITY CENTER, 24TH FLOOR,, CLEVELAND, OH, 44114
CLMN Number of Claims: 15

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 701
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to methods for extending **neurites**, using a composition containing a polyalkoxyflavonoid having a specific structure, especially nobiletin or tangeretin. It is found that also a composition containing an extract from a plant belonging to the citrus family has an activity to extend **neurites**. These compositions are useful to prevent and/or improve or treat **neurodegeneration** diseases such as **Alzheimer**'s dementia and encephalic **ischemia** by accelerating extension of **neurites**.

L21 ANSWER 58 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:12571 USPATFULL
TI MODIFICATION OF CHOLESTEROL CONCENTRATIONS WITH CITUS PHYTOCHEMICALS
IN MCGILL, CARLA R., SARASOTA, FL, UNITED STATES
GREEN, NANCY R., BRADENTON, FL, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002006953 A1 20020117
AI US 1999-435304 A1 19991105 (9)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP COOK ALEX MCFARRON MANZO, CUMMINGS & MEHLER LTD, 200 WEST ADAMS STREET, SUITE 2850, CHICAGO, IL, 60606
CLMN Number of Claims: 54
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 796
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods, products and compositions are provided which, when administered to a mammal, including humans, raises HDL serum cholesterol levels, while typically also lowering the ratio of LDL to HDL serum cholesterol levels. An effective amount of one or more of a monoterpene, a terpene and a flavonoid are included in the treatment composition.

L21 ANSWER 59 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:239045 USPATFULL
TI **Neuroprotective** effects of mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade inhibitors
IN Baskys, Andrius, 10 Cool Brook, Irvine, CA, United States 92612
PI US 6451837 B1 20020917
AI US 2000-653065 20000901 (9)
PRAI US 1999-151955P 19990901 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Gitomer, Ralph; Assistant Examiner: Khare, Devesh
LREP Cummings & Lockwood LLC
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 797
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is provided for therapeutic use of a class of compounds that are effective in protecting nerve cells from deterioration and cell death arising from degenerative disease, trauma or aging and may be used to achieve a similar effect in male and female subjects with minimal adverse side effects. The method comprises administering a therapeutically effective dose of a natural or synthetic bioflavonoid that acts as an MAPK cascade antagonist. Examples of bioflavonoids that

may be used in the present method are apigenin and 2-(2'-amino-3' methoxyphenyl)-oxanaphthalen-4-one (PD098059).

L21 ANSWER 60 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:224270 USPATFULL
TI Methods of treating chronic inflammatory diseases using carbonyl trapping agents
IN Shapiro, Howard K., 214 Price Ave., Apt. F-32, Narberth, PA, United States 19072
PI US 6444221 B1 20020903
AI US 1999-416120 19991012 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-473786, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-906909, filed on 30 Jun 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kulkosky, Peter F.; Assistant Examiner: Di Nola-Baron, Liliana
CLMN Number of Claims: 26
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2400
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB These and other objects of this invention are achieved by providing a novel method and compositions for the clinical treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases. This invention involves use of systemically administered compositions which include primary amine derivatives of benzoic acid as carbonyl trapping agents. These primary therapeutic agents act by chemically binding to and sequestering the aldehyde and/or ketone products of lipid peroxidation. Increased levels of lipid peroxidation have been repeatedly demonstrated as a part of the non-enzymatic "inflammatory cascade" process which underlies the secondary etiology of chronic inflammatory diseases. p-Aminobenzoic acid (or PABA) is an example of the primary therapeutic agent of the present invention. PABA has a small molecular weight, is water soluble, has a primary amine group that reacts with carbonyl-containing metabolites under physiological conditions and is tolerated by the body in relatively high dosages and for extended periods. The carbonyl sequestering agents are used in combination with at least one co-agent so as to produce an additional beneficial physiological effect of an anti-inflammatory nature. Such compositions are administered systemically entirely via the oral route. Co-agents of the present invention include anti-oxidants and free radical trapping compounds (e.g., α-tocopherol), compounds having indirect anti-oxidant activity (e.g., selenium), vitamins (e.g., pyridoxine HCl), compounds which facilitate kidney drug elimination (e.g., glycine), metabolites at risk of depletion (e.g., pantothenic acid), sulfhydryl containing chemicals (e.g., methionine), compounds which facilitate glutathione activity (e.g., N-acetylcysteine), and non-absorbable polyamine co-agents (e.g., chitosan).

L21 ANSWER 61 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:218540 USPATFULL
TI Polyhydroxylated aromatic compounds for the treatment of amyloidosis and alpha-synuclein fibril diseases
IN Castillo, Gerardo M., Seattle, WA, United States
Choi, Paula Y., Bothell, WA, United States
Snow, Alan D., Lynnwood, WA, United States
PI US 2001047032 A1 20011129

AI US 2000-748748 A1 20001226 (9)
PRAI US 1999-173958P 19991230 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HELLER EHRMAN WHITE & MCAULIFFE LLP, 275 MIDDLEFIELD ROAD, MENLO PARK, CA, 94025-3506
CLMN Number of Claims: 30
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1536
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Polyhydroxylated aromatic compounds, and compositions containing them, are useful for the treatment of amyloidosis, especially **Alzheimer**'s disease, and for the treatment of diseases characterized by α-synuclein fibril formation, especially Lewy body disease and Parkinson's disease.

L21 ANSWER 62 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:218473 USPATFULL
TI Novel use of flavones
IN Wenzel, Uwe, Freising, Germany, Federal Republic of
Daniel, Hannelore, Freising, Germany, Federal Republic of
PI US 2001046963 A1 20011129
AI US 2001-782306 A1 20010214 (9)
PRAI US 2000-185179P 20000225 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Messrs. Keil & Weinkauf, 1101 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, DC, 20036
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 781
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting COX-2 biosynthesis comprising a therapeutically effective amount of the compound of formula I and a pharmaceutrically acceptable carrier. ##STR1##

wherein R.sup.1 and R.sup.4 represent either Hydrogen or together a bond

R.sup.5, R.sup.6, R.sup.7, R.sup.8 represent independently of each other Hydrogen, Hydroxy or Methoxy; in addition R.sup.7 represents a sugar substituent like glucoside, rutinosid, manno gluco pyransyl, aprosylglucoside

R.sup.2 and R.sup.3 represent Hydrogen, Hydroxy, Methoxy or ##STR2##

wherein R.sup.2', R.sup.3', R.sup.4', R.sup.5' and R.sup.6'

are independently or each other Hydrogen, Hydroxy or Methoxy with the proviso, that R.sup.2 or R.sup.3 is represented by the optionally substituted Phenylring.

L21 ANSWER 63 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:97425 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods of treatment of neoplastic diseases and hypercholesterolemia with citrus limonoids and flavonoids and tocotrienols
IN Guthrie, Najla, London, Canada

Kurowska, Elzbieta Maria, London, Canada
Carroll, Kenneth Kitchener, London, Canada
PA KGK Synergize INC, London, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6251400 B1 20010626
AI US 1997-938640 19970926 (8)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lankford, Jr., Leon B.; Assistant Examiner: Tate, Christopher R.
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 702
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and methods for the prevention and treatment of neoplastic diseases and hypercholesterolemia are described. Individuals at a high risk of developing or having neoplasia or hypercholesterolemia undergoing conventional therapies may be treated with an effective dose of triterpene derivatives in citrus limonoids, polyphenolic flavonoid citrus compounds, tocotrienols or a combination of these agents.

L21 ANSWER 64 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:79139 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods for treatment of neoplastic diseases with combinations of limonoids, flavonoids and tocotrienols
IN Guthrie, Najla, London, Canada
Kurowska, Elzbieta Maria, London, Canada
PA KGK Synergize, London, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6239114 B1 20010529
AI US 2000-481963 20000112 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-938640, filed on 26 Sep 1997, now abandoned .
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Reamer, James H.
LREP Davidson, Davidson & Kappel, LLC
CLMN Number of Claims: 36
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,17
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 647
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and methods for the prevention and treatment of neoplastic diseases are described. Individuals at a high risk of developing or having neoplasia undergoing conventional therapies may be treated with an effective dose of triterpene derivatives in limonoids, polyphenolic flavonoid compounds, tocotrienols or a combination of these agents.

L21 ANSWER 65 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2000:98184 USPATFULL
TI Mammalian DNA primase screen and activity modulating agents
IN Kozlowski, Michael, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Aimi, Junko, San Carlos, CA, United States
PA Geron Corporation, Menlo Park, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6096499 20000801
AI US 1997-828192 19970321 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-624343, filed on 22 Mar 1996, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Marschel, Ardin H.
LREP Earp, David J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1696
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides DNA primase assays suitable for identifying DNA primase modulating agents, methods of modulating DNA primase activity and compositions which modulate DNA primase.

L21 ANSWER 66 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2000:64868 USPATFULL
TI Dihydropyridine-, pyridine-, benzopyran-4-one- and triazoloquinazoline derivative, their preparation and their use as adenosine receptor antagonists
IN Jacobson, Kenneth A., Silver Spring, MD, United States
Jiang, Ji-Long, North York, Canada
Kim, Yong-Chul, Rockville, MD, United States
Karton, Yishai, Ness-Ziona, Israel
Van Rhee, Albert M., Durham, NC, United States
PA The United States of America as represented by the Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)
PI US 6066642 20000523
WO 9727177 19970731
AI US 1998-117598 19981207 (9)
WO 1997-US1252 19970129
19981207 PCT 371 date
19981207 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI US 1996-10737P 19960129 (60)
US 1996-21191P 19960703 (60)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kight, John; Assistant Examiner: Covington, Raymond
LREP Leydig, Voit & Mayer
CLMN Number of Claims: 33
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 12 Drawing Figure(s); 17 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3795
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides certain novel compounds, compositions, and a method of treating a mammal by blocking its adenosine receptors comprising administering at least one compound of the present invention. Examples of the present inventive compounds include certain flavonoids of formulae (I) and (II), wherein R.sub.1 to R.sub.4 are as defined in the description, and M is --CH(OH)--CH(R.sub.2)-- or --C(OH).dbd.C(R.sub.2)-- and R.sub.1, R.sub.2 are as defined in the description; or dihydropyridines of formula (III), wherein R.sub.2 to R.sub.6 are as defined in the description; or pyridines of formula (IV), wherein R.sub.2 to R.sub.6 are as defined in the description, or triazoloquinazolines of formula (V), wherein R.sub.1 and R.sub.2 are as defined in the description; and their derivatives, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

L21 ANSWER 67 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2000:18472 USPATFULL
TI Gastroprotective flavone/flavanone compounds with therapeutic effect on inflammatory bowel disease
IN Yoo, Moohi, Seoul, Korea, Republic of

Son, Mi Won, Kyoungki-do, Korea, Republic of
Kim, Ik Yon, Kyoungki-do, Korea, Republic of
Kim, Won Bae, Seoul, Korea, Republic of
Kim, Soon Hoe, Kyoungki-do, Korea, Republic of
Lee, Sang Deuk, Seoul, Korea, Republic of
Lim, Geun Jho, Seoul, Korea, Republic of
Lim, Joong In, Seoul, Korea, Republic of
Ahn, Byoung Ok, Kyunggi-do, Korea, Republic of
Baik, Nam Gi, Kyoungki-do, Korea, Republic of
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Ryu, Byung Kwon, Seoul, Korea, Republic of
Yang, Jae Sung, Seoul, Korea, Republic of
Shin, Hee Chan, Seoul, Korea, Republic of
PA Dong a Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Korea, Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6025387 20000215
WO 9804541 19980205
AI US 1999-214889 19990114 (9)
WO 1997-KR144 19970725
19990114 PCT 371 date
19990114 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI KR 1996-30494 19960725
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Richter, Johann; Assistant Examiner: Solola, Taofiq A.
LREP Bachman & LaPointe, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1562
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel flavone/flavanone compounds or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts and process for preparation thereof for protecting gastrointestinal tracts against gastritis, ulcers and inflammatory bowel disease.

L21 ANSWER 68 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:167038 USPATFULL
TI Flavonoid and biflavonoid derivatives, their pharmaceutical compositions, their anxiolytic activity
IN Cassels, Bruce Kennedy, Casilla, Chile
Dajas, Federico Jose, Montevideo, Uruguay
Medina, Jorge Horacio, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Paladini, Alejandro Constantino, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Silveira, Rodolfo Horacio, Montevideo, Uruguay
PA University of Strathclyde, United Kingdom (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6004998 19991221
AI US 1997-939975 19970929 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 586796
PRAI GB 1993-17071 19930817
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Stockton, Laura L.
LREP Alston & Bird LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 19 Drawing Figure(s); 19 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 637

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Certain flavonoids, notably derivatives of flavone, chrysin and apigenin, together with dimers thereof such as amentoflavone, have been found to possess anxiolytic properties (i.e., anxiety reducing properties) without exhibiting a sedative effect. Novel compounds and pharmaceutical formulations are also described.

L21 ANSWER 69 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:113557 USPATFULL
TI Methods of screening foods for nutraceuticals
IN Ghai, Geetha, Murray Hill, NJ, United States
Boyd, Charles, New Brunswick, NJ, United States
Csiszar, Katalin, New Brunswick, NJ, United States
Ho, Chi-Tang, East Brunswick, NJ, United States
Rosen, Robert T., Pottersville, NJ, United States
PA Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5955269 19990921
AI US 1996-670826 19960620 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Myers, Carla J.
LREP Pennie & Edmonds LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 43
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2189
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to an assay system for screening nutraceuticals, i.e., foods or food substances that occur naturally, or that are produced during processing which are capable of modulating in a subject the expression of one or more genes associated with a disease or undesirable physical condition. The nutraceuticals identified by the screening assays can be incorporated into compositions which may be administered to a subject to treat or prevent a disease or undesirable condition, or otherwise to improve the health of the subject. The invention further provides methods for modifying the amount of nutraceuticals in raw and processed foods or food substances.

L21 ANSWER 70 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1998:57962 USPATFULL
TI Flavonoid and biflavonoid derivatives, their pharmaceutical compositions, their anxiolytic activity
IN Cassels, Bruce Kennedy, Casilla, Chile
Dajas, Federico Jose, Montevideo, Uruguay
Medina, Jorge Horacio, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Paladini, Alejandro Constantino, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Silveira, Rodolfo Horacio, Montevideo, Uruguay
PA University of Strathclyde, United Kingdom (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5756538 19980526
WO 9505169 19950223
AI US 1996-586796 19960531 (8)
WO 1994-GB1803 19940817
19960531 PCT 371 date
19960531 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI GB 1993-17071 19930817
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Richter, Johann; Assistant Examiner: Stockton, Laura

L.
LREP Bell Seltzer Intellectual Property Law Group of Alston & Bird LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 19 Drawing Figure(s); 19 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 664
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Certain flavonoids, notably derivatives of flavone, chrysin and apigenin, together with dimers thereof such as amentoflavone, have been found to possess anxiolytic properties (i.e., anxiety reducing properties) without exhibiting a sedative effect. Novel compounds and pharmaceutical formulations are also described.

L21 ANSWER 71 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 97:59052 USPATFULL
TI Methods of identifying drugs with selective effects against cancer cells
IN Vande Woude, George F., Berryville, VA, United States
Koo, Han-Mo, Gaithersburg, MD, United States
Monks, Anne, Clarksburg, MD, United States
PA The United States of America as represented by the Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)
PI US 5645988 19970708
AI US 1994-260515 19940615 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-169962, filed on 20 Dec 1993 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-880525, filed on 8 May 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-696923, filed on 8 May 1991, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ketter, James S.
LREP Leydig, Voit & Mayer, Ltd.
CLMN Number of Claims: 19
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1624
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention involves a method of identifying drugs which selectively inhibit the growth of particular cancer cells, which method comprises: (a) contacting with the drug at least two cancer cells derived from the same type of biological material, wherein the cancer cells differ as to the presence of a particular DNA sequence, (b) measuring the effect of the drug on the growth of the cancer cells, and (c) determining whether there is a correlation between the effect of the drug on the cancer cells and the presence or absence of the DNA sequence in the cancer cells. The present invention further involves the use of such drugs.

L21 ANSWER 72 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 94:112736 USPATFULL
TI Compositions for treating fat deposits in humans
IN Bombardelli, Ezio, Milan, Italy
PA Indena S.p.A., Milan, Italy (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5376371 19941227
AI US 1990-603141 19901025 (7)
PRAI IT 1989-2217489 19891027
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Russel, Jeffrey E.; Assistant Examiner: Gitomer, Ralph
LREP Mathews, Woodbridge & Collins

CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 250
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Pharmaceutical and cosmetic compositions for the treatment of superfluous fat deposits contain (a) vegetable active principles having adenylate cyclase agonistic activity or (b) vegetable active principles having antiphosphodiesterase activity or a combination of the two kinds of active principles (a) and (b).

L21 ANSWER 73 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 94:1453 USPATFULL
TI Methods of treating tumors with compositions of catecholic butanes
IN Neiss, Edward S., Denver, CO, United States
Allen, Larry M., Golden, CO, United States
Jordan, Russell T., Fort Collins, CO, United States
PA Block/Chemex, G.P., Jersey City, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5276060 19940104
AI US 1991-685609 19910415 (7)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1987-57481, filed on 3 Jun 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 5008294 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-52420, filed on 4 May 1987, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1985-699923, filed on 11 Feb 1985, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1984-578501, filed on 9 Apr 1984, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1983-465631, filed on 10 Feb 1983, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1982-365781, filed on 5 Apr 1982, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1979-49886, filed on 19 Jun 1979, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rollins, John W.
LREP Kenyon & Kenyon
CLMN Number of Claims: 2
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 825
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to methods useful in the treatment of benign, premalignant and malignant solid tumors, especially those of the skin comprising methods for the administration of pharmacologically active compositions containing catecholic butanes. The invention also relates to methods of preventing the occurrence of tumors, and the use of catecholic butanes as a sunscreening agent. The preferred catecholic butane is nordihydroguaiaretic acid. The preferred methods of application of the compositions containing catecholic butanes are by topical application and intratumor injection.

L21 ANSWER 74 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 91:68875 USPATFULL
TI Complex compounds of bioflavonoids with phospholipids, their preparation and use, and pharmaceutical and cosmetic compositions containing them
IN Bombardelli, Ezio, Milan, Italy
Patri, Gian F., Milan, Italy
PA Indena S.p.A., Milan, Italy (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5043323 19910827
AI US 1988-143470 19880112 (7)
PRAI IT 1987-19081 19870114

DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rollins, John W.
LREP Bucknam and Archer
CLMN Number of Claims: 18
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 585
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Complex compounds of flavonoids with phospholipids, characterized by high lipophilia and improved bio-availability and therapeutic properties as compared with free, not complexed flavonoids. The complex compounds of the invention are suitable for use as the active principle in pharmaceutical and cosmetic compositions.

L21 ANSWER 75 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 89:92343 USPATFULL
TI Compositions of catecholic butanes with zinc
IN Jordan, Russell T., Fort Collins, CO, United States
PA Chemex Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Denver, CO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4880637 19891114
AI US 1986-924620 19861028 (6)
DCD 20050927
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1985-699923, filed on 11 Feb 1985, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1984-578501, filed on 9 Apr 1984, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1983-465631, filed on 10 Feb 1983, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1982-365781, filed on 5 Apr 1982, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1979-49886, filed on 19 Jun 1979, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rollins, John W.
LREP Kenyon & Kenyon
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1185
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides new compositions comprising catecholic butanes and ionic zinc. The invention also relates to pharmacologically active compositions comprising said new compositions, which are useful in the treatment of benign, premalignant and malignant solid tumors, especially those of the skin. The ionic zinc may be in the form of a zinc salt, and the preferred catecholic butane is nordihydroguaiaretic acid.

L21 ANSWER 76 OF 76 USPATFULL on STN
AN 88:62483 USPATFULL
TI Modification of plant extracts from zygophyllaceae and pharmaceutical use therefor
IN Jordan, Russell T., Fort Collins, CO, United States
PA Chemex Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Denver, CO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4774229 19880927
AI US 1986-860654 19860507 (6)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1982-365784, filed on 5 Apr 1982, now

abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1979-49886, filed on 19 Jun 1979, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rollins, John
LREP Kenyon & Kenyon
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 835
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A mixture of an extract from a plant belonging to the Zygophyllaceae family containing phenolic compositions and a nonalkali metal salt is useful as a pharmaceutical agent, for example, in the treatment of cancer, nonmalignant tumors, osteomyelitis, psoriasis and warts.